The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7134. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

REFUNDING THE SIX PER CENT. DEBT.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE NEW SYNDICATE—FORTY-FIVE MILLIONS TO BE TAKEN, AND A SIX MONTHS' OPTION ON THE REST—ONE-FOURTH OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSICN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury, this afternoon, concluded the negotiations for the funding of the remainder of the five per cent. funded loan. The contracting parties are the United States on the one hand and Messrs. Augustus Belmont & Co. on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son, of London, and their associate houses in the Continental cities; J. M. Seligman & Co. on behalf of themselves and their associates in Paris and Vienna, and the First National Bank, of New-York City. These parties absolutely subscribed to $45,000,000, with an option to take the remainder of the loan at any time within six months. The loan is to be taken at par, payable in coin, matured coin coupons, or five-twenty bonds. The parties are to receive one-fourth of one per cent. commission, and are to defray all expenses of the negotiation and exchange, including the expenses of delivering the bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury considers that, from the character of the firms with whom this arrangement has been made, there can be no doubt that the entire loan is practically negotiated. The Treasury officers to-night feel that a great work has been accomplished. This is the sixth week of the administration of Gen. Bristow, and he has succeeded in accomplishing that which many predicted he would fail to do—provide for the funding of $179,000,000 of the six per cent. five-twenty bonds, in bonds of the new five per cent. loan. By this operation the United States will save one per cent. gold interest on $179,000,000, without sending one dollar of gold out of the country, and at the cost to the Government of only one-quarter of one per cent. It is expected here in Government circles that there may be some adverse criticism with regard to the result at which the Secretary has arrived; but Gen. Bristow has already learned that he will be criticised whatever he does, and he is confident that he has concluded an arrangement of great advantage to the country. It is well understood here that the Treasury Department was at first prevented from receiving many home bids owing to the peculiar character of the criticisms in some portions of the press upon the manner in which the circular was issued asking for bids. That circular was issued in the utmost good faith, and the Secretary has not hitherto felt, and does not now feel, called upon to answer any of the peculiar attacks that have been made upon him in this regard. It is certain that, prior to the issuance of that circular, there had been no previous arrangement made, as has been charged in some quarters, and it is also certain that the circular was not intended to be a sham to make such alleged previous arrangement respectable. The delay which has attended the negotiations of this new loan is attributable to two causes. First, the propositions of the parties whose bids have been accepted, insisted that all other parties but themselves should be excluded from these bids. They wished the entire control of the loan. This the Secretary absolutely refused to grant, as he, contemporaneously with the bids of these bidders, received unconditioned home bids for $10,000,000 which he notified the parties he should accept, and which he would accept whether any other bids were received or not. Considerable time was required before the modification of the proposition was made which had been to-day accepted. Time was necessary for telegraphic communication between New-York, London, Paris, and Vienna. Second, the parties desired to have an option for twelve months. The Secretary of the Treasury replied that he in no event would give more than six months. This compromise has been accepted.

THE TERMS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS LOANS.

The terms of this contract are more favorable than the conditions under which any previous loans of the Government have been effected. The former bonds of this new loan were negotiated at one-half of one per cent. commission, and there was besides a very important and questionable concession of three months' interest to the contracting parties, which seemed to practically make the commission for these parties one and one-half per cent. There is nothing of this in the arrangement concluded by Secretary Bristow to-day. The only expense or charge whatsoever is the one-quarter of one per cent. commission. The interest is not "lapped." There are none of the peculiar features of the Syndicate, which were the subject of so much comment. The special advantage of this negotiation will become apparent when it is known that the United States is the only Government which places its loan at par, and the only Government which gives so small a commission for the negotiation of its loan. In this case Gen. Bristow has only given one-half of the commission which he was authorized to offer by the law.

EFFECT ON GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

One special advantage in connection with the negotiation is that it has been so skillfully arranged that there will be in consequence no disturbance in the gold or exchange market in this country. The Treasury officers are confident of this, inasmuch as by far the greater portion of the five-twenty bonds which will be called in under the law to allow the equivalent amount of five per cents to be issued, are now held in Europe. There will be, consequently, no depletion of our own gold, or any important difference in exchange. The Secretary has very carefully considered the effect of this negotiation on both gold and exchange, and has endeavored so to make the arrangement that the commercial public would not be disturbed by it. There is another point which should not be overlooked. The sale of the greater part of this loan to foreign capitalists will help to keep in this country, in the Treasury, a large surplus of gold, and thus facilitate the day of specie payments, which Gen. Grant and Gen. Bristow both confidently hope is soon to come. Those who have so earnestly advocated that the entire loan should be let to home bidders, seem to have overlooked the fact that what is called the five per cent. loan, is, in point of fact, not a loan but simply a refunding, and that for every dollar of the new bonds which are issued, a dollar of the outstanding five-twenties must be called in. Nearly all the gold, which under the existing law would be paid in this country for these new bonds would, by the operations of the law, directly go to Europe to redeem an equivalent amount of the outstanding five-twenties there.

HOME BIDS.

As soon as the intentions of the Secretary became more fully understood there were a large number of home bids. A considerable number were received to-day, but the aggregate of the American bids, even if they had been received in season, was not sufficient to indicate that the whole amount of the new loan could be negotiated here. These bids, however, show that if Congress should choose to pass a law which did not embarrass the Treasury, American investors would now take large quantities of low-rate bonds. The restrictions placed upon the Secretary by the law, which, in great measure, prevents him from taking home bids, do not seem to be altogether understood. By the terms of the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt, the Secretary cannot in the operation of funding increase, even temporarily, the public debt. The law necessitates either the exchange of like amounts of new five for six per cent. bonds, or that calls be made of the six per cent. bonds, which cannot be redeemed until after ninety days of the date thereof. The Department has been very much embarrassed by the restrictions imposed by this act, as offers of exchange would not be made while the six per cent. bonds are worth more in the market than the five per cents. These exchanges consequently could not be made unless the Secretary should force a reduction in the value of the five per cents to par, by making calls and compelling their redemption. This Gen. Bristow has not felt that he consistently could do, in view of the limited amount of coin in the Treasury, and he has consequently believed it necessary to negotiate with parties to furnish the six per cent. bonds in exchange, or the equivalent in coin, by which their payment can be provided for as they mature. It has been considered that there was in this a special advantage, as the reserves of coin on hand would not warrant the risk of making calls and of offering the new fives to public subscription. With the present limited resources of the Treasury, it has been thought to be doubtful whether any policy than that of making negotiations with large dealers would be successful.

THE CLERKS IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Secretary Bristow and Gen. Spinner to-day came to a formal agreement upon the subject of the applicability of the civil service rules to the Treasurer's Bureau. That agreement is that the revised civil service rules shall be in force in the Treasurer's Bureau, and that all clerks are to be examined. The Secretary, however, gives to Gen. Spinner that personal discretion, after the examinations, which the rules now vest in the Secretary. The places to be filled, which have in fact been temporarily filled without examination, are those of counters of money. The civil service rules specifically provide that candidates for these places need only be examined in the fundamental English studies. After the examination the Secretary, in his discretion, may choose from the list any who have passed, whether with minimum or maximum excellence. The examinations in Gen. Spinner's bureau for these places will be held to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RECLAMATION OF OVERFLOWED LAND ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Board of Engineers recently appointed by the President to devise some plan for reclaiming the overflowed lands along the Mississippi River, during the recent session at Newport, R. I., distributed its duties among its members as follows: The District of Louisiana was assigned to Ex-Gov. Hebert; the District of Mississippi, to Capt. Benyaurd; the District of Arkansas and Missouri, to Col. J. E. Sickles; Gen. H. L. Abbott was assigned the duty of investigating the cause and effect of the flood of 1874, as compared with the previous floods; Gen. G. K. Warren was assigned the duty of collecting all the information now in the departments bearing on the question. The board adjourned, subject to the call of the President, which will be made as soon as the reports come in from the various States.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $12,895,930; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,520,000; coin, $70,094,648, including $34,008,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $328,000,000.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Randolph Norwood, Second Cavalry, has been relieved from recruiting service, and ordered to his regiment. First Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service, and ordered to report to Col. N. A. Miles, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

SALE OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE—ATTACK ON AN EDITOR.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 28.—The sale of short-horned cattle of Warnock & McGibbon, near Lair's Station, to-day, was largely attended by stock men from all parts of the United States and Canada.

About an hour before the sale commenced a difficulty occurred between George W. Rust, of the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, and the Shropshire family, of Bourbon County. There has been a great deal of feeling between the parties for some time past, growing out of some article in the *Live Stock Journal* reflecting on the integrity of the Shropshires. To-day, soon after Rust arrived on the ground, Alex. Shropshire, without giving any warning of his intention, attacked Rust with a heavy stick, striking him a violent blow, and then following him up for some distance, when they clinched and fell, Shropshire using his stick, and drawing a large knife, with which he made several cuts at Rust. Gus Shropshire, and one or two other members of the family, surrounded the two combatants, and, with drawn pistols, threatened to kill any one who should interfere. Judge Boyd and some others, by a vigorous effort, overpowered the party and prevented further trouble. Great indignation was felt and expressed at their cowardly attack. Great uneasiness was felt until the Shropshires were arrested and removed.

The effect of this disturbance on the crowd was very depressing, and undoubtedly injured the sale to the extent of several thousand dollars. There were sixty-five cows and heifers sold at an average of $520 each, and thirteen bulls at an average of $148 each. There will be a sale each day during the present week.

INCENDIARISM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Nicholas Staaden, who was yesterday arrested on a charge of arson, having found bail, was rearrested, charged with attempted murder. His bail was fixed at $14,000. Evidence of his guilt seems to be accumulating, and his neighbors are vindictive in their feeling against him. The Grand Jury, who meet to-morrow, will consider the case at once.

Two other clearly-defined attempts at incendiarism have been discovered since yesterday, and the supposed criminals arrested. There does not appear to be any banded or organized body of incendiaries. All these are individual efforts in various parts of the city. A special Grand Jury has been ordered for the consideration of these attempts at arson and murder.

DEFALCATION IN THE MILFORD (MASS.) NATIONAL BANK.

BOSTON, July 28.—Yesterday, Daniel Needham, the National Bank Examiner, visited the Milford National Bank, where a examination resulted in his preferring charges against the Cashier, A. G. Underwood, for dishonesty. The Cashier was at once dismissed by the Directors. The defaulting Cashier always stood very high in the community, and was at one time a Bank Commissioner under the old State law. He is about seventy years of age, and had been in the bank many years. He makes no defense except that his salary was small. The "irregularity" is the result of the appropriation by Underwood of commissions and fees not properly belonging to the bank, the extent of which, after a long series of years, is only in the neighborhood of $3,500, which was paid into the bank before it was examined by Mr. Needham.

THE CENTENNIAL.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR FUNDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—The Centennial Commission issues the following address to the people of the United States:

Arrangements are steadily progressing for the Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition. The principal buildings are in course of erection. The President of the United States, as requested by Congress at its last session, has extended a cordial invitation to all other nations to join you in this work, and a large number of these have already signified their intention to accept that invitation. Exhibition space is being applied for from this and foreign countries, and every manifestation on the subject seems to indicate eminent success for our Centennial display. But to carry out this undertaking on a scale due to the glorious event to be commemorated additional funds will be needed; for while Congress has cheerfully thrown around this patriotic work the national prestige, and promptly promoted it by appropriate laws, it did not furnish the necessary capital; that part was left to you. And not doubting, that inspired by the memories of the past and the blessings of the present, you will cheerfully perform it, and to the end that it may be convenient for you to do so, we have adopted a plan for raising a revenue, which will be brought before you by the bureau created for that purpose, and acting under the general direction of Hon. Wm. Bigler, a member of this board, who is commended to your respectful consideration in the performance of his arduous duties. In addition to the use of this plan, any person can subscribe for one or more shares of Centennial stock at $10 each, by remitting payment for the same in Post Office draft, or by check, to Frederick Fraley, Treasurer, No 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for which certificates will be promptly returned.

JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.
PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 29—1 A. M.—For New-England, increasing cloudiness will prevail, with areas of rain, south-west or north-west winds, no decided rise of temperature, and falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, with light local rains, variable winds, a slight rise of temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	72°	70°	3:30 P. M.	83°	85°
6 A. M.	73°	71°	6 P. M.	78°	80°
9 A. M.	77°	78°	9 P. M.	74°	73°
12 M.	80°	82°	12 P. M.	75°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.......75°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......76¾°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bryant & Sons' tannery, bark-shed, and barn, at Russell, Mass., were burned on Monday night. Loss heavy and insurance small.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of the two-story brick building in the rear of No. 81 Greene street, occupied by B. Ramlin as a boarding-house. When the fire was discovered the boarders were all asleep in the upper part of the building, and a panic ensued among them. Adolph Verilace and Wm. Piris, two of the boarders, sprang from a second story window and sustained severe injuries. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Roundsman Watson, of the Fifth Precinct, in assisting two other men to escape, had his face scorched. No other casualties were reported. The building is owned by Wm. T. Draper, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The loss on furniture, &c., will not exceed $500. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT YESTERDAY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment visited the Monmouth battle-field, to-day, at Freehold, N. J. Several points of interest were examined. An address of a historical character, conveying fraternal greetings to the Maryland soldiers, was made by Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, and was responded to by Gov. Groome, of Maryland, who expressed a hope that the sectional prejudices growing out of the late war would be buried. Prayer was offered, and the regiment repeated the Lord's Prayer and sang the Doxology. The command then returned to Freehold, where it was met and escorted by the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment to the Fair Grounds, where a dress parade was witnessed by 6,000 persons. Gov. Parker and his staff were saluted by the troops as they passed his residence. At 5 P. M. both regiments returned to Long Branch on a special train of twenty cars, and are now encamped near each other. Social military courtesies are being exchanged, and the bloody chasm is being closed up rapidly.

A RAILWAY TRAIN ATTACKED BY RUFFIANS.

BOSTON, July 28.—The train from New-York due here at 11:20 o'clock last night, when one mile west of Palmer, was assailed by a gang of miscreants, who threw several stones through the windows, one striking a man in the smoking car, cutting a bad gash over his ear, and another striking a lady in a passenger car, inflicting a frightful wound on her temple, and rendering her insensible. On the arrival of the train at Palmer, surgical aid was procured, and the man was left at that place. The lady was taken to West Brookfield. At Palmer a party of men was organized and sent back in search of the ruffians. Vice-President Lincoln, of the railroad company, was on the train, and promised that a large reward would be offered to-day for the apprehension of the assailants. The names of the injured persons could not be ascertained. A man has been arrested at Wilbraham on suspicion of being one of the parties who stoned the train.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The parties arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the abduction of the child Ross, and by whose arraignment a considerable quantity of supposed stolen property has been recovered, are still in custody. A personal in one of the papers to-morrow will announce a reward of $2,500, offered by the Pennsylvania Detective Bureau, for information that will lead to the arrest of the abductors and the recovery of the child. The personal will be so worded as to open free communication without exposing personal identity, but at the same time demand good faith.

A CHILD ABDUCTED TWELVE YEARS AGO FOUND.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Beman Follett, of Saratoga, twelve years since, had a child stolen from him. The thief or abductor recently died in Bellevue Hospital, New-York, but, before dying, made a confession, and the child, now a young man, is to be restored to his father, who has gone to New-York to receive him.

RAIN STORM.

UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—It has rained very hard and almost incessantly here since Monday last.

THE PITTSBURG CALAMITY.

SCENES IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS AFTER THE STORM.

THE SEARCH FOR AND INTERMENT OF THE DEAD—THE ESTIMATED LOSS OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—It is only by degrees that even persons living in the immediate vicinity of the regions desolated by the flood of Sunday night have been able to comprehend the magnitude of the catastrophe. Of the plainly visible effects of the storm, of the mere material ruin wrought by it, there is no exaggeration in saying that no written description would convey an adequate conception. This is remarked by every visitor to any of the principal scenes of the calamity. The desolation lying open to the casual view is only a part, indeed a relatively small part, of the terrible disaster. Even a statement of the number of lives lost is nothing more than an unimpressive summary of the calamity. It is only after gathering details from their neighbors and acquaintances concerning the late inhabitants of the destroyed districts that one begins to comprehend the full extent of misery and suffering which have been caused.

To-day opened with a lowering sky and a close, murky atmosphere, which rendered the scene of greatest disaster anything but a pleasant place to visit. Scattered through the ruins are the decaying bodies of scores of horses and cattle in rapid decomposition, the stench arising from this source being in some places almost unbearable. Early in the morning a great crowd of people flocked to the scene, seriously interfering with the workmen engaged in removing the ruins and searching for the dead. About 9 o'clock detachments of State militia, under the orders of Gen. R. L. Pearson, appeared on the scene, and speedily cleared the grounds of spectators. The strictest guard was kept up all day, and as a result much work was done. Streets which were impassable yesterday, except to the most venturesome, have been tolerably well cleared of the rubbish which encumbered them. Two bodies were found buried in the fragments of a building, near the ruins of the glue factory, on Madison avenue, so badly mutilated by rats as to be past recognition. The first bodies dragged from the débris were those of a German boy of nineteen, Charles Schrepfer, and of Minnie Nolting, German, aged fourteen. These were found near the ruins of the glue factory on Madison avenue, where the timbers and lumber are piled up to a height of twenty feet, and cover more than two continuous squares of the street front.

BODIES PICKED UP.

A report comes from Sewickley, ten miles below the city, of the recovery of the body of a young man, name unknown. The body of a female child, apparently four years of age, was caught at East Liverpool, Ohio; and the body of an infant at Wellsville, both on the Ohio River. The body of another victim, as yet unknown, was taken from the Ohio a short distance below Brunot's Island. At a point in Hancock County, West Va., the body of a male child, three or four years old, was found floating in the Ohio River. Another, of a boy of five years of age, was found at Steubenville, this evening. The remains of two victims, a young woman and a middle-aged man, floated to the shore at Glendale, six miles down the river. Neither was identified. The body of a boy of eight or nine years of age was picked up at Showstown, twelve miles below, with nothing on but the fragment of a shirt. There is little question that all these met their fate by falling or being carried by the water into the sewers leading from Butcher's Run and Spring Garden Run to the Allegheny River.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Two boys, aged seven and twelve years, respectively, made one of the most remarkable escapes in the history of this extraordinary calamity. Their father's house was struck by the rushing waters, and carried down Madison avenue on the tide. The parents were drowned, but the two boys escaped to the garret, and when the different portions of the building parted company, they clung to the roof; this roof eventually brought up against a pile of timber, just above the glue factory, and the rapid accumulation of floating matter soon hemmed the boys into a narrow corner, but did not injure them. When the waters subsided they found themselves literally buried alive through all the dark hours of Sunday night. Monday and Monday night they continued thus imprisoned, and at about 10 o'clock to-day they were discovered and taken out nearly starved, but otherwise unhurt.

OTHER ESCAPES.

Another incident is worth relating. A woman was found in the second story of her dwelling fastened in the débris with which she was surrounded, with her babe in her arms. Both she and her babe were dead, but just above her, and resting on her body, was another little child which was also fastened, but which had managed to keep its head above the water, and it was taken out alive. Two other children were found alive this morning, in an overturned house off Centre street, which showed all external signs of having been completely submerged. How they escaped death is beyond comprehension.

AT WOOD'S RUN.

There is nothing of importance to note in regard to the effects of the storm at Wood's Run. The first estimate of the loss of life at this point seems to have been exact. No more bodies, however, have been recovered, except that of Jacob Gorman, found at Sewickley early this morning. The destruction of property will not exceed $60,000.

SAWMILL RUN.

The track of the storm in the valley of Sawmill Run was marked by more serious results than at first reported. At Sidon, Allegheny County, a family of five persons, name not yet ascertained, were drowned in their dwelling. At Bridgeville, four persons of one family met their death in a similar manner. The body of Ida McVay, five years old, was found at Temperanceville this afternoon. It is supposed that a number of others are buried in the mass of building material at the same point. The body of William Britton, aged sixteen, drowned on Sunday night at Sawmill Run, was found at a point half a mile from the scene of his death. The house of Mr. Wilson Croft was floating along when a mass of bowlders descended from the hillside and lodged in the first story, anchoring the building to the hillside, and enabling the entire family to escape. The total loss of life in this district is estimated at thirty-nine, twelve bodies having been recovered. The damage to the Sawmill Run Railroad is set down by its officers at $50,000.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS OF LIFE.

The total loss of life by the calamity, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 216. Of this number, the remains of ninety-eight have been recovered at this writing.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

From 2 to 4 o'clock this afternoon business was generally suspended in Allegheny, in compliance with the request of the Mayor, while the funeral services of some fifty of the victims were being conducted. The scenes at the churches and cemeteries were extremely sad.

THE WORK OF RELIEF.

The work of securing relief for the sufferers is going on satisfactorily. Subcommittees have been appointed for every ward in the two cities, and the responses are ready and liberal. As stated in these dispatches last night, there will be no call for outside aid.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Thousands of people are visiting the scenes of the great disaster to-day. In the Butcher's Run region it was found necessary to put on duty a company of the National Guard of the State to protect property and prevent the crowd from interference with the workmen who are clearing away the débris. The work of searching for bodies proceeds slowly, owing to the immense amount of wrecked matter.

The following is an additional list of bodies recovered from Butcher's Run district to-day:

Jacob Wetzle and wife.
Conrad Gentzer and wife.
James Schnaffers, Maria, his wife and four children.
Frederick Haber, wife, and one child.
Mrs. Leopold and four children.
Archibald Arnold.
William Humbart, and John Shaving's child.

At noon to-day the funerals of the following victims took place, the burial services being conducted by the St. Vincent, St. Peter, and St. Patrick societies: Joseph and Louisa Schnepfer and four children, Hubler and wife, and Fox and wife. The bodies will be buried in Uniondale Cemetery, where a lot which will hold twenty of the victims has been secured by the Citizens' Committee. Measures will be taken to secure a decent interment for all the victims. Excavations are going on for four children at the head of Butcher's Run. Five bodies have been recovered to-day, but none of them as yet have been identified.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING DURING SERVICE.

During the storm on Sunday evening the Presbyterian Church at Wilkinsburg was struck by lightning, and the congregation did not become aware of the fact until after services, when it was discovered that the roof was shattered.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

In the Temperanceville district a large number of people are viewing the ruins. The bodies of Mrs. Bittner and Ida McVay were recovered about noon, and a body has been found floating at the ferry landing which is supposed to be that of one of the sufferers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The following is a recapitulation of the bodies found up to this time:

Upper Allegheny District, 32; Wood's Run, 9; Temperanceville, 9; Chartier's Creek, 11; total found, 61. The number reported missing is still very large. From the best information which can be obtained, the total loss of life will reach 150.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY—ACTION OF THE MAYOR AND STATE MILITARY AUTHORITIES—CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AND TO BE SOLICITED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—In response to a call issued yesterday by Mayor Fleming, there was a large attendance of citizens of both Pittsburg and Allegheny in the Select Council Chamber last night for the purpose of devising ways and means for the relief of the sufferers by the great flood of Sunday. Shortly before 8 o'clock the Mayor called the meeting to order, and he was elected permanent Chairman. Messrs. Arratt and Graham were appointed Secretaries. Mayor Fleming then gave a brief history of the damage done by the flood and the great suffering of the people, and asked that speedy action be taken toward ameliorating the condition of hundreds of their fellow-citizens who had been left destitute. During the day, he said, he had detailed Police, and guarded the injured property as much as possible, and had been ably seconded by the Street Committee; but there were still greater things to be done in this sad state of affairs. Money was needed, and he felt assured, from the interest manifested at the meeting, that it would be forthcoming.

Mr. John A. Myler suggested that the Mayor or Police Commissioners be requested to secure a lot of special Police, that they might go on duty at once in aiding those in distress, cleaning out the thoroughfares, and rendering such other help to the sufferers as the occasion might require.

The Mayor stated that he had taken upon himself the authority to place several gangs of laborers at work, and he felt assured that the money would be forthcoming to pay them. Five hundred, he thought, should be at work now.

Mr. John Slagle thought that the meeting was getting too talkative. He agreed with Mr. Myles that extra policemen should be secured at once and go to work. There were not only dead horses, calves, hogs, dogs and cats exposed to the rays of the sun about the ruins, but there were human bodies still hidden beneath the débris, and they should be found and Christian burial afforded them. In the speaker's opinion, it would be highly proper for the city authorities to call for 500 men immediately, and put them to work in removing the débris and securing the bodies of the dead. He did not want this movement to be localized, but to extend to the humane throughout the entire country. To be sure we had sorrow and loss enough on the Allegheny side of the water, but there was Saw Mill Run, which had tossed its corpses and its houses over to the Manchester side, and all were equally interested in affording the sufferers relief. More was needed, and it should not come in in five or ten dollar bills, but in hundreds, five hundreds, and thousands. The speaker did not think that committees did much toward collecting funds, and suggested that the meeting designate certain banks where subscriptions might be left. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of citizens of Allegheny County be appointed to collect funds for the sufferers by the flood of Sunday night, July 26, 1874, with power to appoint as many subcommittees as may be necessary to do the work promptly.

Resolved, That three banks in Pittsburg and three banks in Allegheny be appointed as depositories where any persons who wish can call and leave such sums as they desire to contribute without waiting to be called upon by the committee.

Capt. D. B. Herbert suggested that, as there was a meeting of a similar nature called for to-day in this city, it would perhaps be better to appoint a committee of conference.

Mayor Fleming did not care so much about committees and meetings as he did about practical benevolence. He then read a letter inclosing the first subscription of $50 from Harris & Ewing, of this city. [Applause.] Then Mr. D. O'Neil handed in his speech in the shape of a check for $100. There was more applause, and the Mayor said the meeting meant business at last, and was moving in the right direction.

Mr. Slagle's resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy then sent up his check for $50. "More business," said the Mayor.

Mr. John Dean then moved that the blank in the resolution be filled by the word "ten."

Col. Thos. M. Payne suggested that the General Committee consist of five persons, with power to appoint sub-committees of ten in each ward and precinct in the county. "This should be done at once," said the Colonel, "as the need is imminent and pressing."

The General Executive Committee was fixed to number five persons. Mr. John Dean, of the Allegheny National Bank, was elected Treasurer on motion of Josiah Cohen, Esq.

"Business again," said Mayor Fleming. "Mr. Dean here is my check for $250, and I'll make it $500 if necessary." [Applause.] Then more money came rolling up. About $1,000 was thus subscribed.

Mr. Slagle then suggested that six depositories be named where money for the aid fund could be left in various portions of the two cities. The suggestion was placed in the form of a motion, and the following banks selected: Working Man's Saving Bank, in Ohio street; Allegheny Real Estate Bank, in Federal street; the First National Federal Manchester Savings Bank. In Pittsburg the following depositories were chosen: German National Bank, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue; Union National, corner Fourth avenue and Market street; Anchor Savings, on Fifth avenue; German American Bank, on Pennsylvania avenue.

The Mayor then asked how the committees were to be appointed. He said they should consist of active, energetic, and enterprising men who would do their whole duty in the premises. Just at this point some more subscriptions came and business was suspended, while the Mayor called attention to the fact that there were too many persons moving toward the door. A sad commentary it was upon the spirit of the meeting when the Chairman had to remind the auditors that they must not leave. [Just now there was a rush for the door.] They should put down their names for something—be it more or less—every little would help. A committe would be appointed to take down the names of those willing to give, no matter how small their contibutions—all was wanted and would be wecome—and much more of the same kind.

The appeal of the Chairman had a good effect, and more contributions were announced. John A. Myles and William Clanly were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions among those present.

While the gentlemen named were circulating about the Council Chamber, Mr. Slagle said he saw some modest men in the audience who did not do the talking, but who he knew would contribute; and at the same time he would ask that all interested in the movement would see that their wives took part in it. They could sometimes raise more money than the men.

Mr. McGraw was called upon. He had little to say, but hoped that the Street Committee to-day would see the importance of placing plenty of men at work on the ruins. They should be divided into gangs of twenty, and placed at work as early as possible this morning. Authority should be given to the committee to clear away all débris. A day or two would do it if the men were properly instructed. Nor should they be confined to the streets alone, but to the rubbish in general, wherever it was. It must be removed immediately, and the sooner it is done the better.

Mr. Adam Bepler did not think the Committee had any business with the débris on lots, that should be attended to by the Board of Health.

Gen. A. L. Peters then announced that he would be happy to detail two companies of the Eighteenth Division of the militia for duty, and said, if necessary, he would send over a regiment and take command himself. [Applause.]

Mr. Myler moved that the Mayor of Allegheny be asked to issue a proclamation for the suspension of all business during the hours of to-day when the funeral processions may be proceeding to the cemeteries, and the people of Allegheny also be asked to join in doing proper reverence to the occasion. Adopted.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

The Mayor at once issued the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 27, 1874.

A great calamity has befallen our city. Almost 100 of our citizens have been swept suddenly into eternity by the great flood of Sunday last. At a public meeting of the citizens it was resolved that the Mayor issue a proclamation asking all persons to suspend business to-day, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. In view of that fact, I most respectfully ask our people to suspend business between the hours noted to-day.

(Signed,) H. S. FLEMING, Mayor.

CO-OPERATING WITH PITTSBURG.

After it had been read a number of additional subscriptions were announced. A discussion ensued as to the meeting to be held in our city to-day, when Josiah Cohen suggested that the Executive Committee of Five, with the Chairman of the committee, meet with the people of Pittsburg as representing the sufferers in Pittsburg, which was adopted. The chair then announced the following Executive Committee: J. S. Slagle, John Myler, D. O'Neil, A. L. Pearson, and Hugh McNeil.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT TO GUARD PROPERTY.

Gen. Pearson has issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH DIVISION N. G. P.,
PITTSBURG, July 27, 1874.

Special Order No. 12.—The following named organizations are hereby ordered to report at the Central Armory, Tuesday, July 28, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of doing guard and other duty in Allegheny City. The troops will report in full uniform. The division staff will report promptly for duty: Fourteenth Regiment, Washington Infantry; Knapp's Battery. The above-named organizations will report promptly at the hour named. By order of

(Signed) Major Gen. A. L. PEARSON.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE RISE IN THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—River men to-day feel hopeful that the river will not rise much more. If it falls soon, which is probable, much of the sunken coal will be recovered, as will also many empty barges. It is now hoped that the loss will not exceed $25,000; but should the river rise to fifteen feet, the loss will be over $100,000. The river here is now a trifle above eleven feet and stationary, but rising above, and the Kanawha River at Charleston is rising an inch per hour.

A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF THE DEAD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—Reporters have made a visit to the district devastated by the late inundation and have made a careful computation of the loss of life in the Butchers' Run district so far as known. The following is a complete list of the Allegheny dead, exclusive of Wood's Run. Some of the names have been duplicated in former reports:

Jacob Matzler and wife; Conrad Geuser and wife; Mr. Geisler and wife; Mr. Fredericks and child; Mr. Schnappen, wife, and four children; Mr. Hubert, wife, and one child; J. F. Fuchs, Barbara Fuchs, Joseph Fuchs, George and Sophia Knochels, children of Jacob Knochels; Caroline and Andrew Merdins, children of Joseph Merdins; Mollie Winkler, Mrs. Henry Leopold and four children, Archibald Arnold, Thomas Hunter, Mr. Hafangel, J. Sherron, Judson Rikouff, Mary Conlon and daughter, Harry Maltern, Chas. Maltern, Emma Maltern, Wm. Humbard, August Belster, Emma Slaughter, Julia Rikouff, Henry Hess, Louisa Howe, Henry Shaeffer, S. Waltern, Minnie Walting, and baby named Schlotter, and seven other bodies which have not been identified, making a total of fifty-seven bodies recovered in the Butchers' Run district.

The latest from Temperanceville gives the following list of parties known to have been drowned. A large number of the bodies have been recovered:

Mrs. Mary Horsley, William Horsley, Thomas Horsley, Lizzie Horsley, Thomas Hunter, Jane Hunter, Agnes Hunter, Mary Hunter, John Hunter, James Britton, Ann Britton, Willie Britton, Josiah Throop, Mrs. Betsie Throop, Isaiah Throop, Charles Throop, John Throop, Emma Throop; Patrick McVay, Catherine McVay, Sarah McVay, Ellen McVay, Mrs. Jones, Francis O'Neill, Kitty O'Neill, Mrs. Dorothy Sample, Joseph O'Connor, Elizabeth Jane Lee, George Jones, Lizzie Jones. Total, 30.

Nine bodies have been recovered so far at Woods' Run, making in all ninety-six bodies.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

THE AMERICAN YACHT ENCHANTRESS FIRST IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL MATCH—SHE LOSSES BY TIME ALLOWANCE.

LONDON, July 28.—In the international Channel match yesterday, from Havre to Southsea, the American yacht Enchantress came in first. The Corianne was second, but takes the first place by time allowance. The latter lost her topmasts and gaff. Ten yachts started.

THE TURF IN ENGLAND.

FIRST DAY OF THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 28.—This was the first day of the Goodwood races. The principal event was the race for the Steward's Cup, value 300 sovereigns, (handicap.) by subscription of ten sovereigns each, with 100 added for the Race Fund; for three-year-olds and upwards.

The race was won by Lord Wilton's b. m. Modena. Mr. A. Truemain's ch. c. Chingahook was second, and Mr. R. Keith's ch. f. Princess Theresa third.

The betting before the race was ten to one on the field against Modena, twelve to one against Chingachook, and twenty-five to one against Princess Theresa.

There were twenty-five starters.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royalty and nobility were present.

No ready money betting was allowed on the course.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION IN THE ASSEMBLY—A RECESS ALSO DISCUSSED.

PARIS, July 28.—In the Assembly to-day a supplementary report of the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative on Mr. Duval's motion for dissolution was read. It insists that the powerlessness of the present Assembly has been repeatedly shown on recent occasions.

At a meeting of the bureaus of the Assembly to appoint a Committee on Recess, the statement was made on the part of the Government that it was desirable the recess should be a short one.

M. Brisson, a Radical Deputy, asked if monarchical intrigues were to be tolerated during the recess?

The Duke De la Rochefoucauld declared that the Legitimists reserved the right to promote the cause of monarchy by all legal means.

M. Chabaud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, replied evasively to M. Brisson's inquiry.

The members of the Left were dissatisfied, and will reintroduce the subject in the Assembly to-morrow.

The committee on M. Malatre's motion for a recess was chosen. It consists of eleven members of the Right and four of the Left.

The judges appointed to examine the case of Col. Stoffel, who was one of the principal witnesses at the Bazaine trial, have reported that there are no grounds for an indictment against him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A DELEGATE SENT TO THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS UNDER RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli said that the Government had received satisfactory assurances from the conferring powers in regard to the Brussels Congress, and that a delegate had been sent on behalf of Great Britain, under the restrictions already made known to the House.

A STEAMER SUNK—FIFTEEN PERSONS LOST.

LONDON, July 28.—The steamer Milbank, of Sunderland, bound from Carthagena for Sunderland, was sunk off Dungeness by a collision with the steamer Hankow. Fifteen of the Milbank's crew were lost.

BURNING OF THE PRINCE'S DOCK LANDING-STAGES IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—A fire has just broken out, which threatens the whole of the Prince's Dock Landing-stages. There is no immediate danger to the shipping in the dock.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—6 P. M.—The great Prince's Dock Landing-stages have been entirely destroyed. All ferry traffic between this city and Birkenhead is temporarily suspended. The fire will cause much inconvenience as well as heavy loss.

The fire originated from the upsetting of a kettle of boiling tar.

The damage by the fire is estimated at $1,000,000.

THE ASHANTEE INDEMNITY—ANOTHER INSTALLMENT PAID.

LONDON, July 28.—The King of Ashantee has paid a further installment of $6,000 to Great Britain, on the war indemnity.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL CLUBS IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The Boston and Athletic Base-ball Clubs arrived here last night. They landed quietly, and there were no demonstrations in their honor. They proceeded to the Washington Hotel, where they will remain during their stay here. Some of the members have gone to London, but will return in time for the first match on Thursday.

LONDON, July 28.—The weather is wet, but favorable for the crops.

SPAIN.

MOTIVE OF GERMANY IN SENDING A SQUADRON TO THE SPANISH COAST.

LONDON, July 28.—Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that it was believed that the German squadron had been sent to the coast of Spain merely to protect German residents.

CARLIST VIOLATIONS OF THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

MADRID, July 28.—The morning papers state that the Spanish Government has sent a strongly worded note to Versailles on the subject of Carlist violations of the frontier.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF PRISONERS BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 28.—It is reported that the Carlists have shot 235 prisoners, who were captured from Gen. Nouvillas' column in Catalonia.

REPULSE OF REPUBLICAN FORCES.

BAYONNE, July 28.—Two columns of Republican troops, which were marching to the relief of Olot, have met with a repulse from the Carlists, suffering heavy losses.

REPORTED DECISION TO CONVOKE THE CORTES.

ROME, July 28.—The *Libertà* (newspaper) is informed that Marshal Serrano has decided to convoke the Cortes in consequence of a communication from the European powers intimating that recognition of the present Government will be thereby facilitated.

GERMANY TRYING TO EFFECT RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, July 29—6 A. M.—The *Morning Post* reports that the German Government is actively engaged in negotiations aiming at the suppression of the Carlist insurrection. It has exchanged opinions with the Russian Government, but the Czar is opposed to intervention. Germany is now trying to bring about the concurrence of the great powers in the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

GERMANY, FRANCE, AND THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 28.—The Cologne *Gazette* says Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, has unofficially informed the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if France fails to act stringently toward the Carlists a German squadron will be sent to the Spanish coast, and that Germany is resolved to take measures against the Carlists.

THE PROPOSED BROWN-SADLER ROWING MATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—George Brown's challenge to Sadler was forwarded to the latter to-day. The time named for the race is September or October.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—Passengers report a serious accident on the Mobile and New-Orleans Railroad this side of Mobile, caused by a switch being left open. The engineer and fireman were killed. The railroad controls the local wires and nothing can be obtained by telegraph.

A FRENCH VIEW OF OUR WAR

THE COUNT OF PARIS' HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 14, 1874.

The first two volumes of the long-expected work from the pen of the Count of Paris has just appeared, and the moment of publication would seem to be not without political significance. In deference to domestic arguments the Count lately recognized the Count of Chambord as the head of the family, and the latter has since taken advantage of this to represent his Orleans cousin as having abandoned his political principles. The *History of the Civil War in America* shows clearly enough that the writer has not surrendered his faith in liberal government or his admiration for the elastic vigor of an intelligent democracy. In this sense it is evidently a manifesto. Apart, however, from this aspect of the work, it is full of historical interest. The Count, as every one knows, served for some time with the Federal armies, and his political sympathies were strongly enlisted on this side; on military questions, however, he is strictly impartial. The first chapter of the history has entirely been published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* It traces the origin and development of the American Militia, while the second chapter deals with the regular army of the United States. The three succeeding chapters review the general character of the military operations in which the Americans were engaged in Mexico and among the Indians previous to 1861. These five chapters form the first book. The first chapter of the second book sketches the social and political effects of slavery in America. Next we have an account of the way in which the people of the South prepared for war long before it became imminent, and of the delusions under which they labored both as to their own strength and the supposed military weakness of the North.

The second volume begins with the operations during the first Autumn of the war along the course of the Mississippi and in the country to the west of the great river, (including the battle of Belmont, which first brought Gen. Grant into a prominent position.) The next chapter brings down the war to the end of 1861, and the rest of the volume is given up to the naval operations, and McClellan's management of the Army of the Potomac. At present we can offer only a few extracts, hastily translated, as giving a general idea of the tone and style of the work.

THE CONFEDERATE VOLUNTEERS.

The habits of mind, the ways of thinking and acting, were so much the same in all parts of the Republic that, notwithstanding their desire to appear a separate people, the Southerners could not, in order to distinguish themselves from their brethren in the North, break with their common traditions. When they wished to give themselves laws they took the Federal Constitution and changed the same without altering the form. They chose for their new standard one which most resembled the banner of 1776. And further, in raising volunteers, in organizing the internal mechanism of their armies, they scrupulously preserved and applied the system which had prevailed before the secession, and which we still see put in practice on a large scale by the North. They even went so far in this direction as to wish to have also a regular army, independent of the authorities of the so-called sovereign States, and they copied so exactly the old army of the United States that they limited it to the insignificant figure of 10,000 men. * * * Nevertheless, the war was to reveal important differences between the men who composed these armies. The men of the South were to become good soldiers more rapidly than those of the North. They were more accustomed to follow their leaders; their ordinary life was rougher than that of the farmers of the East; more adventurous than that of the pioneer of Ohio. Habituated to privations, they could be content with rations which the Federal soldier regarded as insufficient. Hence a readiness of movement which was one of the principal causes of all their successes. Being seldom paid by a Government which, not being able to solve its financial difficulties, frankly set them aside, they did not demand the depreciated paper that was due to them except when they thought their officers were better treated than themselves, and it was enough for the officers to lead them against the enemy in order to quiet them. They were nearly all familiar with the use of fire-arms, and many brought their weapons with them. Finally they plunged into the war with more passion than their adversaries. The Federals were in their eyes invaders, and had always been painted in the blackest colors. On the other hand, the Confederate soldier was in intelligence and education inferior to his fellow in the North. Southern society being divided into very distinct classes, only the *élite* was cultivated, and the rest had no education whatever. While primary instruction was universal in the North, profound ignorance reigned among most of the inhabitants of the slave States. This difference had a great influence on the issue of the contest; for the nations which are truly strong are not those which possess a few distinguished men, but those in which the moral and intellectual level of the greatest number is the most elevated. More playing-cards were found in the knapsacks of Confederate soldiers than books or letter-paper, and the consumption of strong drink was much more prevalent among them than among those of the North. Whether this abuse was more rooted in their tastes, or whether it was necessary to tolerate it in compensation for all their privations, at least the Confederate officers could not enforce strictly the regulations that prohibited it. Moreover, there were in the armies of the South none of those handy workmen, at home in every craft, who were found in those of the North, and who enabled every Federal regiment to undertake, on its own account, the reconstruction of a railway, the repair of a locomotive, or the driving of a train. Consequently, more than once the Confederates had recourse for these services to Northerners whom they impressed by force, or were reduced to confide them to officials for whose inexperience they had to pay very dearly. To the whites, who had been taught to despise all manual labor, the business of a soldier was what was formerly called a noble profession, and they felt humiliated if they were required to turn up the earth. They often refused to work at the intrenchments which played so great a part in the war. * * * The Confederate foot soldier, more easy to direct and more excitable than his adversary, rushed into the charge with wild cries, and thus often carried positions which the Northerner, with equal courage, would not have been able to seize. But, on the other hand, the Confederate, having neither the patience of the latter nor his firmness under a deadly fire, was less capable of defending what he had gained. Thus we shall see in the course of the war the Southern officers always trying to surprise, with a mass of troops, now one point, now another, of the Federal lines. The infantry, which certainly would not have distinguished itself in a review by the precision of its movements, had the art of marching through the thickest woods without its ranks being disordered, being spaced out so as to avoid the trees, and yet remaining united. This art rendered surprises easy, by permitting them to hide in the thickness of the forest without being preceded by a line of skirmishers, and to approach the enemy rapidly enough to attack him unexpectedly in the clearing where he had encamped. The history of the war will show how useful this tactic was to the Confederate Generals, how they profited by it to compel the enemy to lengthen his lines in order to cover himself everywhere at the same time; in this way they often, with inferior forces, obtained the advantage at the point where they attacked, and if their columns were repulsed they were rapidly drawn out of sight, to be led back to the charge elsewhere. We shall see, also, however, how they abused this practice when they found themselves on the wooded hillsides of Pennsylvania. There they did not know how to employ the skill of their men by deploying them as sharpshooters in order to cover their attacks against exposed positions defended by artillery. These soldiers, more practiced with the carbine than those of the North, were very fit for such a service; they showed it in the sieges, and in those slow operations when the two armies, after being each intrenched on its own side, groped toward each other, and pushed very close without being able to attack openly. Posted behind their *épaulements* or in pits, they watched the Federal works with the cool vigilance of a huntsman who has passed many days motionless near a desert lake, on the lookout for the stag which must come to quench its thirst at the sunset; and no sooner was a cap lifted up on the point of a bayonet above the Federal parapets, than each of the innocent-looking bushes dotted in front was covered with smoke, and almost as many balls pierced the improvised target. The manners and training of the Confederate soldiers helped at first to give them an especial superiority in cavalry. It is a mistake to attribute this superiority to the merit of the officers; for if Ashby, Stuart, and all those brilliant officers who organized the Southern cavalry, inspired their enemies with respect and admiration, they were also confronted with Generals equally expert in the management of this arm. Sheridan, Stoneman, Kilpatrick, and others proved that sufficiently when they had good troops to handle. The severe discipline introduced into the Confederate Army enabled the cavalry to be held closely to its work; but its superiority was, above all, due to the fact that it was at the outset recruited from among the *élite* of the population, who already had horses of their own, and brought them with them when they enlisted. Thus there were a body of skilled riders who did not exist in the North; and the Confederates had also the advantage of fighting on their own soil, with which they were well acquainted, and where they had provisions and all kinds of assistance at hand. In artillery the Confederates were below their opponents. They had, no doubt, many capable and well-instructed officers, but in general their soldiers had not that intelligence and taste for mechanics which enabled the men of the North to become excellent gunners in a short time. The *materiel* of the South was also inferior, and the courage and daring of such men as Pemberton, Stuart's Chief of Artillery, had to make up for the disadvantage. * * * The South had always regarded a war of partisans as an important element of defense; and by the side of the army which was regularly organized bands were formed which proclaimed their intention of making war on their own account. The independence of this way of fighting, the hope of plunder, and the seductions of an adventurous life, attracted the most enterprising characters to their ranks. We shall see, however, how much the Confederates were under an illusion in trusting to these irregular troops to make it impossible for the enemy to occupy the territory he had conquered, and in believing that they would continue to sacrifice themselves when their cause had been lost in the field. Still, the part these guerrillas played, though subordinate, was of great importance, and furnished immense assistance to the South.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

In one of his poetic visions the Prophet Ezekiel describes a deserted and silent plain, covered with the dried and scattered fragments of innumerable skeletons. At the sound of his voice these shapeless débris spontaneously gather together, bone to bone, and the sinews and the flesh come up again upon them, and at last a divine word falling from the lips of the inspired spectator breathes life into them once more, and an animated multitude fills the solitude which previously was covered by the shadows of death. The rapidity with which the battalions of volunteers in the North were recruited, brought together, and formed may be compared to the apparitions of these mysterious legions rising suddenly and taking form and life before the Hebrew prophet. The quick creation of great armies in the midst of the States which were faithful to the Union was as strange and as unforeseen as the Biblical miracle. In effect, the little army which we have seen fighting in the deserts of the West, alone preserved the military traditions; the American people were ignorant of its operations and indifferent to its success. The inhabitants of the great cities of the East had never seen a company of regular troops, and knew the national army only from a small number of old soldiers, the solitary guardians of the Federal forts. All that concerned the army had been neglected, and the War Office was left to vegetate in a miserable hovel while the other public departments were lodged in marble palaces. Uniforms, however, were not wanting at the national fêtes. In the wake of the veterans of 1812 might be seen on these occasions regiments of Militia, clothed in fantastic costumes, and rich in officers and musicians. But these corps, which were later in the war to illustrate the numbers which they bore, were then mere troops of parade, in no way practiced in military work. French wit, always given to mocking, had seized the funny side of this useless exhibition of epaulettes and drums, and the officers of the Fifty-fifth New-York, who, in the hour of danger, lavished French blood for the sake of their new country, under the direction of a skillful and brave chief, M. De Trobiand, had decreed to themselves, at one of the repasts of the corps which always terminated their ceremonies, the jovial title of "*Gardes Lafourchette.*" (Fork Guards.) Every one hastended to respond to the first appeal of the President. Patriotism, ambition, vanity, the spirit of speculation, entered into the competition, and contributed, although unequally, to stimulate the national movement. The ingenious turn of mind, at once practiced and calculating, of the Americans neglected no means of hastening the speedy formation of those volunteers whom the public danger demanded so imperatively. Recruiting offices, which were opened even in the smallest villages, became the habitual rendezvous of the whole population. Some from love of adventure, others from devotion to the Constitution, others in order to testify their abolitionist convictions, inscribed themselves on the register as simple soldiers. Those who had sufficient influence undertook to raise a company, a regiment—sometimes even an entire brigade. Then the Governor, chief of the executive power in each State, would promise to a lawyer or a merchant the grade of Colonel if, in a certain time, he succeeded in forming a regiment. This person, furnished with the simple authorization, which was all that was necessary for an operation which elsewhere would require the concurrence of a multitude of different officials, came to an understanding with his friends, and addressed himself to the public according to the fashion of the country. By the bait of an epaulette or the promise of a lucrative canteen he found associates who each engaged to bring in a certain number of volunteers. Gigantic advertisements, posted on the walls or stretched across the streets, thrust themselves upon the notice of the passers-by, now enumerating the advantages of the regiment which called them to its ranks, now representing on a canvas where all was smoke and carnage, some heroic act which was proposed as an example. It was not only to the warlike instincts of the public that an appeal was made. The raw recruits were sent into the streets to dazzle and attract by their brilliant uniforms; that of the zouaves, although often ungraceful on the bony figure and bony limbs of Americans, had nevertheless a great success. A regiment of heavy artillery, which was afterward one of the most tried at the terrible battle of Gettysburg, sought to augment the number of its recruits by advertisements, which were not to be read quite literally, but which deserve to be cited as the strangest temptation that could be addressed to future soldiers. They stated that "this corps, having always held garrison in the forts of Washington, offers to those who wish to enter the military service the inappreciable advantage of being exempted from the trials and privations of the life of camp." On the other hand, the reproachful remembrance of the panic of some Indiana troops at the battle of Buena Vista being kept up against the State, several regiments of volunteers inscribed on their programmes these words: "Let us remember Buena Vista' thus pledging themselves to efface that stain by their conduct in new fields.

By the side of those who were animated by a genuine patriotism were others who were attracted by motives of less purity. Various branches of industry had broken down, high pay was offered to tempt recruits, and also a gift of land at the end of their terms of service. Moreover, the recruiting offices offered a new career to that unfortunate, restless, and ambitious population which America renders to Europe the service of absorbing as fast as it receives it, and which floats about for a brief period like the foam on the waves in the large cities of the Union before it is absorbed in the great tide, and carried away toward the Far West.

The scum of the large towns was collected by some regiments with brilliant uniforms, in which discipline was understood not to be very strictly observed. When Wilson's Zouaves quitted New-York it was remarked that the average of crimes committed in that City was diminished by one-half. The volunteer firemen of New-York, a corps whose turbulence was proverbial, abandoned for a time the Municipal service in order to form the regiment of Fire Zouaves.

The Count of Paris, after referring to the noble sacrifices which were made by all classes, corrects the misapprehension as to the extent of the foreign element in the Northern army. Even in Pennsylvania the population of foreign birth was but proportionately represented in the army. Native Americans were more numerous in the army than if they had been recruited by a conscription pressing equally on all the citizens of the Union. Some figures will confirm this assertion. Among the volunteers enrolled during the first year only a tenth consisted of strangers. The rest were—two-thirds born on American soil, and seven-thirtieths, or less than a fourth, naturalized Europeans. On examining separately the contingents of the Eastern States, which retain few emigrants, one finds a still larger proportion of natives, rising in 1864, when the conscription was partially applied, to 80 per 100. Men born in Europe formed much more than a third of the whole male and valid population of the States of the North, while they entered only for part of a third into the composition of the army, thus leaving to indigenous Americans the much larger share of the common burden of the impost of blood.

The American foot soldier displayed from the beginning great personal bravery. The combats in the middle of woods, where he might fall unperceived and perish without succor, were the strongest test of this sort of courage, for they deprived him of that powerful motive in all human actions, the hope of not seeing his name die with him; nevertheless, it was in these struggles under the green covering of the forest that he showed all his resolution. He soon acquired remarkable skill in shooting, and learned promptly how to direct his shots in outpost affairs. In combats in line his fire had not the regularity of the drill-ground, but each soldier, using his weapon after his own fashion, sheltered himself behind a tree, and, seeking with the eye under the foliage any enemy who allowed himself to be detected, knew how to bring him down with fatal precision. It is stated in a report of the Surgeon General that in a certain number of Federal hospitals there were treated more than thirty-six thousand wounds in the head and arms, against twenty-nine thousand only in the legs; and that easily explains the position of the soldier who, concealed behind a trunk, exposed only his head and arms at the moment when he discharged his weapon. But these individual qualities did not suffice to give to a body of men that collective courage which animates them with the same spirit and makes them undertake all together what any of them separately would not dare to attempt. This distinctive trait of old armies, which constitutes their superiority, is due to a long habit of discipline, and belongs to veteran and experienced ranks. However brave he may be personally, the soldier who has not been accustomed to be under fire when placed among comrades as raw as himself in face of a numerous adversary, immediately persuades himself that all the opposite carbines are leveled against his breast, forgetting that there are as many carbines on his own side to support him. He will brave this peril; but he will not have in the courage of his neighbors and in the *coup d'œil* of his chiefs that absolute confidence which holds together the ranks of a broken troop, or drags it on to a supreme effort in the track of its officers. The bond of a strong discipline cannot exist in armies entirely new. Sensitive to impressions, like all crowds, these men, accustomed to complete independence of action, go into battle with an obedience which is rather reasoned than passive, and which rests on sentiment derived from reflection on their duties as citizens rather than upon the habit of the disciplined soldier, who forgets his own will in order to be inspired only by that of his chief. Thus, in spite of their bravery, the volunteers wanted time to learn that, on ground where one can fight only at a short distance, it is almost always less dangerous to rush on the enemy than to allow one's self to be decimated by his fire, standing still. For want of that mechanical quality which, in well-organized armies, communicates to all the members the directing will as rapidly as do the nerves in the human body, they were often apt to lose the opportunity of converting a first advantage into a decisive victory. When certain death awaited the front ranks; when it was so easy to walk not so fast as the rest, and, personal courage not being the same in all, it was enough for a single man to hesitate, or to be permitted to hesitate, with impunity; at once the hesitation became contagious, and the bravest soldier lost his dash, the most resolute leader his audacity. While the perfect despotism of which Washington spoke does not impose on the timid, who are to be found everywhere, the same obligations as on the more courageous, the American volunteers could not escape these inevitable consequences of human character. Encounters with naked steel, which are not at all common even among seasoned troops, became extremely rare in the American battles. Charges of infantry were possible only in the cleared spaces which form a sort of oasis in the midst of woods too thick for a troop to keep together and rapidly attack the enemy with the bayonet. In these inclosures everything was in favor of the defensive. Yet this fighting in the woods was of advantage to new troops. The view being interrupted, panics could not be propagated, and the fire of the soldiers was slower and consequently better than when they found themselves in an exposed situation, where the terrible spectacle which surrounded them would be likely to disturb their composure. At Gettysburg, among 24,000 loaded guns which were picked up indiscriminately on the battlefield, only a quarter had been loaded properly. Twelve thousand contained two charges each, and the third quarter from three to ten charges. Here there were six balls to a single charge of powder, there six cartridges one above the other without having been opened; elsewhere twenty-three complete charges, regularly placed, and there twenty-two balls, sixty-two buckshot, and a proportionate quantity of powder, all thrust pell-mell into a single gun. The examination of battlefields in the Crimea has supplied analogous results.

The Count remarks that there seemed to be a sort of public opinion in the ranks of the volunteers, and that they either held fast or retreated together in a spirit of emulation. Yet when they gave way it was with a *sangfroid* which would have been admirable under other circumstances, and the disorder very rarely degenerated into a rout. A few minutes often sufficed to stop the fugitives, to restore confidence among them, to reform their ranks, and reinstate the leaders in authority. The soldiers, suddenly discouraged, refused an instant afterward to believe that they had been beaten, and this conviction was for them almost equivalent to a victory.

At first all the marching of the volunteers was necessarily weak. At the end of the war Sherman's soldiers traversed the half of a Continent, and achieved their success by the vigor of their legs; and those of Grant carried on their shoulders a weight of forty-five pounds. But at the outset they did not understand that the great art of the soldier is to incur fatigue, and to take rest at appropriate times. They ate much, not knowing how to economize their provisions, fastened their sacks badly, and could not carry more than two days' provisions. The first day of the march, which lamed a great number, hardly counted, so short it had to be; nevertheless, it already strewed the road with laggards, or rather isolated men, who, while all were making their way to the point fixed for the end of the march, did not consider themselves bound to march in company with their comrades, and whom a spring of fresh water or a thick shade detained by the way. Happily for the Federal armies, the Confederate guerrillas, in carrying off the laggards, did more to check this fatal habit than the most severe orders of the day.

The volunteer horsemen naturally took for their model the regular cavalry, and imitated its manner of fighting, which resembled that of the old dragoons of the seventeenth century. Every inexperienced soldier, when he can choose between steel and fire-arms, chooses the latter, because it does not oblige him to go close to the enemy. Besides, in order to wield the sword or the lance it is necessary to know well how to manage a horse, and the equitation of the Federal volunteers was deplorable at the beginning of the war. They did not fire from the height of the saddle, like the cavaliers of the time of Louis XIV., but got into the habit of fighting on foot, leaving a fourth of their number to look after the horses. The wooded and rolling nature of the country was favorable to this kind of combat. At the beginning of the struggle the cavalry was confined to the complicated task of keeping the armies informed and carrying on the war of outposts. Difficult for young troops, this service was not altogether new for the American horsemen, habituated to an adventurous life which corresponded with their spirit of individual enterprise. If they had not always the just instinct of war, nor that constant vigilance which is indispensable in the face of the enemy, they made up for these defects by their address and daring; and a thousand small combats which cannot find a place in our narrative furnished them with the opportunity of showing that the inventive spirit of the Americans was never in default when it was necessary to devise some stratagem or to contrive some audacious *coup de main.* Later the importance of the cavalry was developed by the new part assigned to it by the raids, or great independent expeditions, of which we shall afterward speak.

The artillery could not find in the midst of the forests of America a favorable ground and those wide open spaces where it could produce the most powerful effects. It was always, even from the first hour, numerous, and constantly employed, because the service of this arm had been immediately much sought after among the volunteers, and because the infantry, before becoming seasoned, did not like to march without feeling themselves supported by cannon, even for a single reconnoissance. As was seen at Big Bethel, pieces were placed *en vedettes* near the last sentinels of these new armies. This habit, common to both parties, tended to bring on frequently a kind of combat which was noisy, but rarely deadly, and was called a duel of artillery. It was enough that the position of one of these advanced batteries displeased the enemy, or that one of the two adversaries wished to try some newly-invented projectile; the first shot led immediately to a brisk cannonade, which the remoteness and the small number of the combatants generally rendered quite inoffensive. But when the dry *peillement* of musketry announced a serious engagement, the volunteer artillery, worthy rival of the regulars, always went on, through woods and over marshes, to seek its post in the thick of the danger, at the risk even of being abandoned by the soldier novices who were its only support.

We have insisted on the defects of the volunteers, because they were the cause of their first reverses, and because in pointing them out we are only enhancing the merit of those men who had so much to learn in order to become capable of accomplishing the great task with which they were charged, and who succeeded by force of perseverance and devotion. A trait of their character compensated for all these defects, and revealed already, under the dress of these inexperienced men, the valiant champions who at the end of the war carried by assault the enemy's citadels—they went more resolutely into fire the second time than the first. It happens to bad soldiers, if they ignore the impression which will be made on them by the reality of the combat, to run under fire with as much audacity as seasoned troops, and once engaged, they sometimes continue to make a good figure; but experience makes them timid, and their hearts fail them whenever they are called upon to confront a danger with which they are not acquainted. The experience of these dangers, the loss of their comrades, the sufferings and fatigues of the war, tended, on the contrary, to confirm the courage and to increase the coolness of the volunteers whom a patriotic duty had drawn from civil life. Iron, if it is pure and of good quality, is fashioned and fortified under the redoubled blows of the smith, while metal of bad composition gives way and soon flies into pieces.

BULL RUN.

That confidence which, pushed to excess, prevents an estimate being made of the difficulties of an enterprise, had contributed to the rapid formation of the army, and stimulated the ardor with which the North had created its military forces. This extreme confidence was assuredly, for the American nation, the cause of more than one reverse, and of many illusions; and if it had not rested upon manly qualities it would have been at once ridiculous and fatal. But sustained as it was in America by an indomitable resolution and perseverance, it commands respect, for it makes great peoples. * * * [The Count justifies the reluctance of McDowell, in the first instance, to subject his fresh, untried troops to the ordeal of a serious engagement, and also the soundness of his military views in regard to the disastrous campaign of Bull Run.] The only fault of McDowell was that he trusted too much to the perseverance of his soldiers and to the promises of Gen. Scott. His victory was, in effect, certain, if, as he believed, he had to do only with the army of Beauregard. The battle of Bull Run was a misfortune, and not a disgrace to the Federal arms. The losses on both sides prove that it was bravely fought, and the rout of the Federals was only one of those accidents to which victorious armies are themselves subject, and against which even old troops are not invariably proof. This disaster, which should have discouraged the North, on the contrary was a salutary lesson for it. * * * From that moment the North submitted, with patience and resolution, to all that was necessary for organizing its forces, and putting them in a condition to undertake long and painful campaigns. Although the soldiers who compose its national army still bear the name of volunteers, the end of all their efforts will be henceforth to acquire that instruction and experience which constitute the superiority of regular troops. Improvised Generals will give place to those who have been formed in the career of arms; the confidence of the public and of the army will more and more encourage the officers, who will seek seriously to master their profession. Consequently it is not to this American democracy, which is essentially practical and instructed by experience, that the partisans of levies en masse and of improvised armies can point in confirmation of their theories.

THE PATRIOTISM OF CONGRESS.

The Federal Congress was frequently the seat of miserable intrigues: that is a reproach which may be applied not only to all political assemblies, but, indeed, to all human authorities. By its impatience and its unseasonable interference with military affairs it repeatedly compromised success; but, on the other hand, it knew at all the critical moments of the war how to give the nation an example of perseverance, and to exhibit that true patriotism which defeat stimulates more than victory, and which resolutely, after each reverse, imposes on itself new and heavier sacrifices. If the check of Bull Run disclosed the inexperience of American soldiers, it also proved that the people to whom they belonged possessed that masculine temperament which is fortified by adversity, and that constancy which, after many delays and unfruitful efforts, ends by bringing into operation resources of which its adversaries have no idea. It is a mistake, I think, to give to the Anglo-Saxon race exclusively the honor of this quality. It should rather be recognized as the fruit of the institutions of a free people. Such a people does not prepare for war like a conspirator; hence frequent checks at the outset; but it profits by experience, its courage grows with the struggle, it perseveres in it because it has voluntarily engaged in it, and each citizen, seeing therein his personal interest, sustains the common cause with an ardor which develops the national forces at the very moment when a despotic government finds itself paralyzed before an exhausted and silent people.

THE ACTION OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

The agreement of these two parties (the Republicans and the War Democrats) supplied the best refutation of the sinister predictions which were so complacently spread by the enemies of the great American Democracy, and which announced to the Old World its approaching dissolution. It was, above all, the best response to the attitude of most of the European Governments, which, before the commencement of hostilities, had availed themselves with malicious eagerness of their right to proclaim their neutrality. In presence of a civil war such as that which we are about to chronicle, this right was, without doubt, incontestable; the importance of the war obliged them to prescribe and trace out for their subjects the duties of neutrality. The real wrong which they did to America was, on the contrary, that they openly tolerated the violation of neutrality. In recognizing on the part of the insurgents the rights of belligerents, before even they were belligerents, they had prejudged a question which was not within their province, they had shown hostile feelings toward a great nation, they had doubted of her at the moment when she was making a patriotic effort to preserve her unity, and even if they had not gone beyond strict international legality, they had not less committed a grave political fault. * * * Thus America, which reckoned with good reason on the sympathy of abolitionist England in the struggle against slavery, and on that of the country of Rochambean and Lafayette in its efforts to preserve the work of Washington, found in the governments of these two States only skeptical spectators, who, like the friends of Job, were ready to take advantage of its misfortunes in order to read it a lesson. Russia, more skillful, hastened, on the contrary, to offer those proofs of friendly interest of which, in a great crisis, nations are as sensible as individuals, and proved thereby a political foresight which was singularly wanting in the other European powers.

THE PRIVATEERS.

The Count of Paris holds that Capt. Semmes should have been treated as a pirate, instead of being sustained and encouraged by the connivance of the authorities in almost all the European colonies and in some American States. The commandant of a capturing vessel cannot, he says, decide for himself the validity of his seizure; it must be sent before a Prize Court, which, if there is ground for it, will award the ship to him and legalize his capture. The adjudication of this special tribunal is just that which distinguishes regular captures from acts of piracy. Semmes took upon himself to start a tribunal of his own, and adopted the barbarous system of destroying, on his own judgment, the vessels which fell into his hands.

THE BLOCKADE.

The question of the blockade was never fully debated. The English Government, with a malicious eagerness which the American people regarded as a cruel injury, seized upon the first news of the proclamation of the blockade in order to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and published, in its turn, a declaration of neutrality. In order to perform an act of this importance the English Government did not wait even for the text of the proclamation, which was abbreviated in the dispatches; so that the Government at Washington had a right to affirm that the blockade had been used by England only as a pretext for covering a resolution previously inspired by the first success of the insurrection in the bay of Charleston. On their part, the Federals, without ever acknowledging in words that the insurgents were entitled to all the rights of belligerents—did not contest them, in fact, except in the one case of the equipment of the Savannah. As to the effectiveness of the Federal blockade, it is pointed out that no maritime power had ever attempted to establish an effective blockade along the whole of a coast of such extent as that from the mouth of the Potomac to that of the Rio Grande. It would have been more prudent if Mr. Lincoln had measured his declarations by his resources, and had at first blockaded only some of the principal ports, such as Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans, before which it was easy to establish a barrier. He could not justify the fictitious blockade of the Southern States by invoking the rights of Federal sovereignty over those States, for in an analogous case in 1822 the Government at Washington had refused to acknowledge a similar claim on the part of Spain. But these theoretical difficulties were avoided in practice. The American Government, which contented itself at first with blockading effectively certain ports, took care not to make captures except before these ports; and every time that it extended its action to a new point it allowed at that point, to neutrals, the same delays as at the moment when the blockade was proclaimed. It is added that the blockade was the critical point of the war, and that if it had not been strictly maintained the Federals might never have got the better of their adversaries.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

When the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell first reached America, it was welcomed with a cry of joy and celebrated as if it had been a great victory. In the midst of this concert of praises scarcely any protest was heard; yet the unanimity was only apparent. In those countries which are called democratic, that is to say, where popular opinion—that of the mass of citizens—expresses itself freely and exercises in one way or another an irresistible power, the passion of the moment at first carries all along with it and silences discordant voices. But if this country possesses at the same time institutions which are truly liberal, enlightened and reflecting minds, after having duly matured their opinion, end by making it prevail. These minds, penetrated with the healthy political traditions of this country, were not rare in America, and were only waiting for an opportunity to get a hearing for the counsels of a true patriotism.

The news of the seizure provoked legitimate indignation in England. Texts and precedents were set aside; all the severities of the British marine toward neutrals at the beginning of the century, when she was herself playing the part of belligerent, were forgotten. The enemies of the American Republic, numerous especially among the wealthy classes, made the most of these feelings, in order to indulge their hate. They had at their head the First Minister, Lord Palmerston, who, in spite of his dexterous sagacity, allowed himself more than once in his life to be blinded by spite. After a summary and partial inquiry, the law advisers of the Crown had declared that the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners was illegal; the British Government acted instantly, as if it had been at war with the United States. The moderate counsels of some eminent men were not listened to; nay more, the Government carefully concealed from the public the existence of a dispatch from Washington, written immediately after the arrival of Wilkes, and in which a pledge had been given of a friendly settlement, &c. The English Government sought only to make a parade of its forces. There were at that moment two men, a single imprudent word from either of whom might have produced irreparable consequences—Lord Lyons and Mr. Adams—and who showed a tact and moderation for which their fellow-citizens owe them an eternal debt of gratitude. They had an auxiliary in the Atlantic, and Mr. Adams said afterward to the writer of this book that, if the cable had then been laid, war would have been inevitable.

The Count agrees with Mr. Seward that the position assumed by England in this case was, in a great degree, a recantation of rights which she had formerly claimed and enforced for her own benefit. President Lincoln, when spoken to on the subject, told one of his stories: "My father," he said, "had a neighbor from whom he was separated only by a hedge. On each side of the hedge two ferocious dogs roamed up and down all day long, barking and grinding their teeth at each other. One day they happened to meet opposite a large breach which had lately been opened in the hedge. Perhaps you suppose that they profited by the opportunity to devour each other? Not a bit; hardly had they caught sight of each other than they each returned to his own side of the hedge, the tail between the legs. These two dogs represent America and England." The Count does not forget to recall that Mr. Seward terminated the negotiations on this point by one of those traits which his jovial humor never failed to fire off at his adversaries, and which, in this instance, took the form of offering a free passage across the territory of the United States to the troops which were yet on their way from England to Canada, so that they might avoid the ice of the Bay of St. Lawrence.

THE SCENE OF THE DUEL BETWEEN BURR AND HAMILTON.

The New-York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing in reference to the famous duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, says: "In all ancient or modern history there are no two names so inseparably linked as these. I thought of this, and I thought also of that July morning, just seventy years ago, when, in obedience to the demands of a false principle, Hamilton went out to meet his death at the hands of Burr. But few of this generation have stood upon the scene of this famous duel. Yesterday, prompted by an impulse which many will readily understand and appreciate, I went in company with a friend to visit the scene of the duel at Weehawken. The spot is historical, and the description of it familiar to all. The topography of the place is so changed that none would recognize it now. The ledge of rocks, in the narrow hollow of which Hamilton stood, has been blasted away to make room for a track of the Erie Railway, which runs along the river. The old cedar tree which stood nearly in range of Hamilton's fire, and within three feet of where Burr must have been placed, stands there still. The trunk is not over twenty feet high. There is but one green branch upon it. This is the last year of its life. Those who seek the spot next year cannot be directed to it as we were: 'Just there where you see the old cedar with one green branch.' I measured ten paces, and my friend took his place on one edge of the shelf while I stood opposite. It seemed fearfully near as we extended our arms as if they held a weapon. I was standing where Burr must have stood, and he where Hamilton fell. Neither of us felt that were on hallowed ground."

THE CINCINNATI EXPOSITION.

Speaking of the Cincinnati Exposition, which is to open on the 1st of September next, the *Daily Enquirer* says: "The fifth in the series of our great annual expositions will be opened with appropriate ceremonies upon the 1st of September next. Our expositions have been a grand success. Even if we make no allowance for the gallery over Elm street and the annex of the Art Hall, our building covers a larger area by many thousand feet than the famous New-York World's Fair which succeeded the great London Exhibition of 1851, over which the late Prince Albert presided. The Art Gallery, with the spoils gleaned from the German, the French, the English, and the American schools, the rare engravings reproducing the exquisite delineations of Italian and Spanish art, has been and will be so arranged as to appeal to the sense of the beautiful, from which no cultivated man or woman is ever divorced, and is in itself alone sufficient for the honor of Cincinnati as the Western American Munich. But there is something sterner than æsthetics, more practical in the every day struggle for the accumulation of gain, than music or painting and sculpture. We have said that the Exposition was a microcosm, and in the great South Hall, dedicated to mechanics, the latest improvements in ironwork and woodwork, the great means whereby labor in every department of human industry is saved and the powers of production a thousand-fold increased, are seen not idle, but in full and complete operation. The latest devices by which science and skill have supplemented or superseded more untutored brute force are there seen in all the mastery of their appliances."

AUSTRIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS.

Correspondence London Times.

VIENNA, Monday, July 6, 1874.

The Second International Sanitary Congress was opened on Wednesday, the 1st inst., by Count Andrassy, who was mainly instrumental in urging and bringing it about. The first of these Sanitary Conferences, as you may remember, was held in 1866 in Constantinople, and although much valuable material was collected by its activity, the experience of the eight years passed since, and, above all, that of the last two years, proves that a mere scientific discussion was in this case but little adapted to lead to great practical results. There was the great difference in principle as to infection from cholera, which, according as one or another Government espoused one or the other side, led to the most different applications of quarantine measures in different countries. Each Government went on in this respect quite independently, introducing, often at a moment's notice, or even without any warning at all, arbitrary and stringent measures. Often on the merest rumors the intercourse on one or the other international road line was practically stopped, to the great annoyance of travelers and equal detriment of commerce. Above all, in the sea-port stations the inconvenience was most intensely felt, and on the large arteries of the traffic eastward. Thus it happened last year constantly on the Lower Danube, at Rustchuk, where those bound for Constantinople take the rail to Varna, that the passengers arriving by the regular mail packet found that quarantine had been established again, and that they would have to pass five days there before being allowed to proceed further on. It was the same on the Southern Railway line from Vienna to Venice. Moreover, above all, eastward, the quarantine measures adopted were simply copies of those once in use against the plague, the nature of which even the warmest partisans of the infection theory acknowledge to be quite different. In most instances the old quarantine buildings were used for the purpose, which only those can really appreciate who have had once or more the ill-luck to pass some time in them. And yet with all this there is not an instance in which it can be shown with anything like plausibility that safety from cholera was due to these measures. Indeed, with the grand facilities of communication in all directions, unless a State is prepared to shut itself up hermetically against the whole world it cannot prevent importation in a roundabout way. Thus it more than once happened that the quarantine at Rustchuk was evaded by people from Vienna going to Techernavoda and thence to Kustendje and Constantinople, or by way of Trieste.

All these inconveniences induced the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments to start the idea of another International Sanitary Conference, in which all the States of Europe and the adjoining States of Persia and Egypt were invited to participate. They have all, without exception, accepted. As there was no question of any political treaty, the vassal States of Turkey, which by their geographical position are of great importance in carrying out any common agreement, could not be set aside, and they are represented like the Suzerain State. Equally so the political separation as to internal affairs of Norway and Sweden and Austro-Hungary were taken into account, so that each of the component parts of these two States is represented.

The main object of the Congress is, as Count Andrassy expressed it in his welcoming speech, to draw up general quarantine regulations, and to establish an international organ which should assist those isolated efforts made hitherto to trace back the cholera epidemic to its source, and to follow it through all its phases. What the isolated efforts could not effect Count Andrassy believes may be effected by united efforts.

In order to facilitate and expedite the work of discussion, the conference formed a short programme of rules and orders of discussion, which was accepted *en bloc*, and a detailed programme of questions under four heads. Under the first head came a number of preliminary questions about the origin, nature, and the infectious character of cholera. Under the second head come the questions relating to quarantine—first, whether there are to be land, river, or sea quarantines, where and when they are to be set up. Then, what regulations there are to be about free pratique, observation quarantine, or quarantine in the Lazaretto; the time of quarantine, the rules according to which the different objects are to be treated; and, lastly, the mode of disinfection. Then come under the third head the questions about an International Epidemic Commission—viz., whether there are to be permanent or temporary international stations for the study of the epidemic and of the measures to ward it off. Where are these stations to be erected? How are they to be organized? Who is to name the members? Who is to give them their instructions? Is there to be a permanent or only a temporary International Central Committee? What are its powers to be, and what its organization? Is it to have the power to decide about all international quarantine affairs? If so, where is it to have its head-quarters? Who is to name it? &c. Under the last head comes the question whether the quarantine precautions are to be taken only against the cholera or against other epidemics likewise.

As you see, the programme assumes the infectious nature of cholera, up to a certain point at least; and it scarcely needed the excuse of Dr. Sigmund or of the Austrian Commissioners, who explained the programme, that there was no intention to prejudge the decision of the members in this respect, to show that it was a practical man under whose direction the programme has been drawn up. The Congress of medical men might sit together a good while before it would come to an understanding about the great question whether cholera is infectious or not. Whatever science may ultimately decide on this point, experience has proved that just in proportion as cholera is spreading the theory of infection rapidly gains ground, and stringent quarantine measures are introduced in countries where the idea of infection had been shortly before scouted as quite antiquated. If to-morrow the doctors in conference decided by a majority—nay, even unanimously—that it was not infectious, fear would still, in the end, get the better of reasoning, in most countries, and lead to quarantine regulations. It was, therefore, better to keep off the question of principle, and start from facts.

Whether, as Count Andrassy hopes, the united efforts of Europe may be successful in thoroughly grappling with cholera remains to be seen; there can be no doubt that if an international organ is instituted which should constantly watch the common enemy and be able to direct attention to its first appearance it may be repelled at once. The great danger now lies just in the tendency to conceal the outbreak, in order partly not to alarm the population and partly to escape the inconveniences arising therefrom to traffic. Uniform quarantine regulations, on the other hand, cannot but tend to reduce these inconveniences to their minimum, and thus put an end to those arbitrary and often quite senseless restrictions and vexations which are adopted on the spur of the moment and under the pressure of fear. If, therefore, an international agreement can be made on these, the chief points of the programme, the Sanitary Conference will have better deserved of humanity than many a political conference which has sat together in Vienna or elsewhere.

SLATE PRODUCERS' CONVENTION.

The Troy *Daily Times* of the 27th inst. has a report of the Slate Producers' Convention, which met at Poultney on Saturday. It says: "The Slate Producers' Convention met at Poultney Saturday, and considered the reduction of the slate tariff on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The President said that the reduction undoubtedly benefited shippers some thirty or forty cents per square on shipments west of Erie. Another effect upon the new tariff would be to prevent Buffalo from any longer being a depot for slate and a place for slate-yards. The salesman from here can now reach the West as cheaply by shipping from the quarries as by shipping from a supply in Buffalo. The new tariff, while it favorably affected those dealers whose trade was west of Buffalo, would not prove any benefit to the great mass of slate-dealers, because the great majority of business from Vermont was with points not so far off. S. W. Bailey said he had it from good authority that a great part of the slate from this region went west of Buffalo. A shipper doing a business of 40,000 squares per year had assured him that three-fourths of his business was done with points beyond Buffalo. As far as he could learn, the principal trade in Vermont slate for ten years had been with places beyond that city. Resolutions were adopted thanking the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for their efforts in reducing rates, and requesting them to make such efforts as they may deem best to procure a reduction in the rates of freight from our slate depots to competing points in the Eastern States, from which markets we are now debarred by rates much higher per ton per mile than are granted to the product of other slate-producing sections."

Resolved, That while we are gratified at the new tariff to Western points, we hope further for a reasonable reduction to points on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, and also between Schenectady and Buffalo: and we respectfully request the officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to see if such rates cannot be arranged.

After the adoption of the resolutions, and some unimportant discussion on finances, Hon. Barnes Frisbie offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to consider the propriety of taking the matter of regulating freights by law to the next session of the Legislature, and report at the next meeting of the association.

The President appointed as such committee the following: Barnes Frisbie, S. W. Bailey, Henry Nicoll, Jr., A. E. Knapp, John Fyfe.

THE DISTRICT SAFE BURGLARY.

Solicitor Wilson, of the Treasury Department in Washington, who it will be remembered came on to New-York, as was alleged, for the purpose of unearthing important testimony connecting Col. Whitely's Secret Service Department with the District safe burglary, left for Washington on Saturday evening. Col. Whitely also left for Washington on Monday, and will probably return to-day. It is the opinion of the attachés of the Secret Service Bureau that Solicitor Wilson's report, should he make one, will not contain any evidence reflecting on the integrity of Col. Whitely or his subordinates, or connecting them in any way with the Washington safe burglary.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

ITS ORIGIN AND COMPOSITION.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF PRISONERS OF WAR—THE RUSSIAN PROGRAMME—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TAKES EXCEPTIONS AND PARTIALLY DECLINES TO BE REPRESENTED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The diplomatic correspondence respecting the proposed conference at Brussels is now before us, and the first sentiment which is awakened by its perusal is one of wonder at the modest beginning from which a great project may be developed when it is taken in hand by a potentate zealous for the cause of humanity—among other things. The first idea of the Brussels Conference seems to have been suggested by the attempt of a private society—the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Prisoners of War—to induce the various Governments of Europe to send delegates to a conference which was to have been held at Paris on the 4th of last May for the purpose of concluding an international treaty in furtherance of the society's object. The circular sent by the society to the various Governments bears date March 28, and was transmitted by Lord Lyons to Lord Derby on the 11th of April. Diplomatic etiquette as interpreted by our Foreign Office prevented any notice being taken of it until it should be forwarded through the French Minister for Foreign Affairs; but the Russian Government seems to have been delayed by no such punctilio. Whether their feelings of humanity took fire at once at the suggestion, or whether from some other cause, they responded promptly to the circular of the society by taking the whole matter out of their hands. We gather from the first published dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff that as early as the 6th of April the Prince had requested Count Brunnow to communicate to our Government "the answer which we have returned to the proposal of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Prisoners of War," and "the intention we had arrived at for laying before the Cabinets a project for an international code with the object of determining the laws and usages of warfare." So prompt was the Government of St. Petersburg, not only in acting upon but in bettering the suggestion of the society, that in answer to a circular advocating an improvement in the treatment of prisoners, it had by the 17th of April transmitted to its representatives at foreign courts an elaborate programme of seventy-one articles, covering the whole ground of "the usages of war," and itself forming, as Prince Gortschakoff states, "only a starting-point for ulterior deliberations," which, he trusts, "will prepare the way for a general understanding."

It must strike any one who has read through the seventy-one articles, of which the Russian "*projet de convention*" is composed, that the "prisoners of war," for whose benefit the Congress was originally designed, receive, comparatively speaking, a very small share of attention. Only fourteen of the seventy-one articles refer to them at all. Seven others deal generally with the case of non-combatants and wounded, while the rest are ranged under such heads as that of "military authority over hostile territory," of "the means of injuring the enemy," of "spies," of "reprisals"—relate, in short, to those "usages of war" the reading of which may or may not be expedient, but certainly has no necessary connection with the "motives of humanity" by which Prince Gortschakoff declares his Government to be actuated in their proposals. Indeed, some persons may be disposed to think that the cause of humanity may not, on the whole, gain so much from the conference as was commonly pretended; and that whatever concessions are made to neutrals, non-combatants, private citizens, &c., on the one hand, are more than compensated by the claims set up on behalf of belligerents on the other. Such an article, for instance, as the following, if accepted in its entirety, and acted upon as some Generals would not hesitate to act upon it, would go far to neutralize the practical effect of the high-sounding declaration that operations of war are to be directed solely against the armed forces of the belligerent State, and not against its peaceful citizens. Section 13 enumerates "among the means of permitted warfare" the "seizure or destruction of everything that is necessary to the enemy in order to carry on the war, or of that which may add to his strength." It is possible to enumerate many varieties of private property which "are necessary to the enemy in order to carry on the war" or which "may add to his strength," all of which would be liable to destruction (and in this case of course without indemnity) in the event of the invaders being unable to appropriate it to their own use, and fearing that it might fall into the hands of the enemy. It would cover, for instance, almost every kind of "food supply," from manufactured articles down to the standing corn of a country through which an invader might be retreating, pursued by a warlike force. And, in spite of all that has been said about the increased protection which was to be given to private property, we find the practice "requisitioning" very freely sanctioned and not very strictly regulated. Section 53 lays down that "the army of occupation may exact from the local population all articles of provisions, clothing, boots, &c., necessary for its maintenance." In such a case the belligerent is bound as far as possible either to indemnify the persons giving up their property, or else "to give them the customary receipts." Section 54 provides that "the enemy may levy money contributions on the population of the country of which he is in possession, either in case of absolute and inevitable necessity or by way of penalty; but, in the one case as well as in the other, only by virtue of a decision of the commander-in-chief, and care being taken besides," it is considerately added, "to avoid ruining the population." The sums of money levied on the population in the first case "may be liable to restitution." The section relating to the belligerent rights of militia and volunteers provides, among other things, that they must wear some distinctive badge "recognizable at a distance." This is nearly identical, but not quite so precise, as the provision of the Prussian military code sought to be enforced against the French in the late war, that the uniforms of all persons not of the regular army bearing arms against the Germans were to be "recognizable at gun-shot distance." In either form, it is a rule which must press very hardly on volunteers, whose uniforms in general are expressly designed so as not "to be recognizable at a distance," and it would probably operate to prohibit in a great measure the only kind of warfare to which the inhabitants of some invaded countries could resort.

The correspondence which passed between our Government and its representatives after the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's programme was summarized the other night in the House of Lords by Lord Derby, in answer to Lord Denbigh. On the 11th of June Lord Derby, in a dispatch to Lord Lyons, noticed the fact that "the project, although dealing with the subject of the treatment of prisoners of war, comprises, in fact, a code of rules to be observed by belligerents in the various circumstances arising out of a state of war," and requested Lord Lyons to ascertain the views and intentions of the French Government with regard to the scheme in question. On the 24th of June the answer was received that the Duc Decazes had "felt bound to agree without any hesitation to the Emperor of Russia's proposal of a conference." Similar replies as to the intentions of Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Bavaria, Austria, Belgium, and Italy were received from our representatives with each of these powers. On the 4th of July Lord Derby sent the most important dispatch of the series to Lord Augustus Loftus, in which he definitively took up the position which he had previously announced in Parliament his intention of assuming. Her Majesty's Government, he said, while concurring in the earnest desire of the Czar to mitigate the horrors of war, "are not convinced of the practical necessity for such a scheme for the guidance of military commanders in the field, and cannot but fear that unless the discussion is conducted in the most guarded manner, the examination of any such project in a conference at the present juncture may reopen causes of difference, and lead to recrimination between some of the delegates appointed to take part in it." He further points out the uncertainty as to the scope to be given to the deliberations of the congress, and remarks on the fact that a proposal for the amelioration of the condition of prisoners in war had grown into "a detailed scheme for the conduct of military operations, of which the treatment of prisoners occupies but a small part;" and further that the scheme itself is, according to Prince Gortschakoff's own statement, "only a point of departure for ulterior deliberations." Her Majesty's Government are not prepared generally to take exception to "the discussion of such details of warlike operations in the field as it might be found useful and practicable to advise upon," but are "firmly determined not to enter into any discussion of the rules of international law by which the relations of belligerents are guided, or to undertake any new obligations or engagements of any kind in regard to general principles:" Rumors, moreover, being current "that one Government at least has contemplated sending a naval delegate to the conference under the impression apparently that naval matters may be introduced," her Majesty's Government "must request the most positive and direct assurance" from the Russian Government, "as well as from all other Governments invited to take part in the conference, that their delegates shall be instructed to confine themselves to the consideration of details of military operations of the nature of those dealt with in the project of the Russian Government, and shall not entertain in any shape, directly or indirectly, anything relating to maritime operations or naval warfare." In a subsequent dispatch to our representative at Brussels, Lord Derby announces that the military officer sent by us as delegate will not be invested with any plenipotentiary powers, but will "simply report the proceedings, reserving to her Majesty's Government [illegible]." Here the matter rests for the present, and the conference, the last report informs us, will hold their first meeting without any representative from England being present, to consider the limitations thus proposed.

THE DARK SIDE OF SERVANT-GALISM.

From the London Echo.

We have all been amused from time to time with the absurdities of "servant-galism"—the ignorant impertinence, the ludicrous mistakes, and the absurd toilets of Mary Ann and Betsy Jane. There is, however, a tragic as well as a comic side to the life and character of the young and all unwise creatures with whom many are in such close and continual relations, yet of whose minds or hearts, hopes, wishes, and despairs, most people have less definite idea than of those of the people who lived in Rome in the days of the Cæsars. Between the drawing-room and the kitchen there has been a great gulf fixed (the very plan of our English homes as well as of our English manners causing it to be much greater than where people live on the same flat;) and many a benevolent master or mistress, devoted to doing good out of doors, lives in utter ignorance of the sorrowful need of help, sympathy, and guardianship, of the girl whose life and their own run parallel, but never come into real human contact. Two miserable stories of attempted suicide by London servant girls were brought to light simultaneously at the Guildhall and Worship street Police Courts on Monday. The one poor child, Martha White, was sixteen years of age, the other, Maria Corn, had tried to cut short her days after only fourteen years in this world of work and weariness. The first girl, whose parents seem to be respectable people (the father a carpenter, the mother a dress-maker) was in service in Canonbury square, but had received notice to quit. She had "got into bad company" with the usual sad results. Now she is determined to drown herself. Even to the magistrate's question whether she would not give up the project, she answered in a low resolute voice that she would do it still. Judiciously she has been sent for a time to Newgate, on remand, to see if the kind-hearted Chaplain can bring her to a better mind. The second girl's case is less easily explicable. She was found, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, in deep water in the Regent's Canal, near Cambridge-heath-bridge, and, having been rescued with some difficulty, has since confessed that she tried to drown herself, as she was "out at service, and did not like her place." She has been remanded, expressing regret for her action, and the laborer who bravely saved her has been rewarded with ten shillings from the court, but we are left without any clue, beyond her avowal that she "did not like her place," to the motive of her attempt to destroy herself. As servants are, unfortunately, only too ready, as a general rule, to quit places which they do not like; and as nobody can prevent them from doing so at a month's notice, there is, of course, some further history beneath Maria Corn's attempt at suicide—most probably some childish and trifling mortification which to the poor little ignorant creature of fourteen has seemed beyond endurance.

Perhaps the real wonder is not that two servant girls, amid the thousands in London, should endeavor on the same day to commit the crime of self-destruction, but that many more offenses of the class which come before Police Magistrates should not be done by and against this multitude of child-servants living in our large cities, so devoid of experience and self-control, and so very slightly controlled or counseled by those who better understand their perils. A certain number of servants of the higher sort are the children of married servants, who have destined them to their own calling, and these receive, no doubt, usually far more advice and cautions from their mothers, and are more carefully placed at the outset than the majority whose parents are country folk or artisans, knowing practically nothing of the dangers to which their daughters will be exposed in London service. Much the most to be pitied of all is the very large contingent furnished from the workhouse and pauper District Schools who have acquired, perhaps, a superfluous facility for reading and writing, but scarcely the slightest practical knowledge of domestic duties, and none at all of the one great art of life, without which all others are useless, that of self-control. It is hard, but it ought not to be impossible, for us to realize how, if we had been fed for all the years of childhood on the monotonous work-house diet, the temptations presented at the age of fourteen by an apple, a pot of jam, or a lump of sugar, would be absolutely irresistible, and quite unbalanced by any theories about the rights of property which we might have been taught in a lesson-book, but which (having never possessed a farthing we could call our own) we had never experimentally taken to heart. Further, if we had been shut up in the whitewashed work-house wards during all our youth, the sight of the busy streets, the gay shops and carriages, would inevitably cause us, when sent out on an errand, to linger twice as long as we ought from our drudgery at home, even supposing that nobody offered us the ecstatic delight of a little illicit gossip, and neither "Punch and Judy" or "Bones and Tambourine" happened to be exhibiting round the corner. The stupid ignorance of human nature's laws exhibited by people who expect children, under such circumstances, and with such antecedents, to be staid, self-respecting, and self-controlled, as if they had been free and trusted all their days, is almost as absurd as the parallel confidence with which they expect girls who have never seen any kitchen utensils save the huge wholesale apparatus of a vast institution, or even so much as touched a baby, to find out by inspiration the use of pots, pans, and how to carry an infant "out walking" with the utmost comfort and advantage to the baby. Even if employers were all that they ought to be to their servant-girls, and never sent them out to fetch beer after dark, or spoke to them with unjust severity, or gave them insufficient food, or withheld their poor little earnings on miserable pretences of expenditure and gifts of old shoes and clothes—if none of these daily suffered wrongs fell to the lot of the humbler class of servant-girls, there would still be large need for patient protection and guidance for them in their first entrance into a world beset with such cruel traps and dangers. Not the worst of them, perhaps, and certainly not the most hardened, may be those who, like Martha White and Maria Corn, heartstruck with shame for a first false step, or weary, even before life has fairly begun, with hardship and toil, seek rest in death. The responsibility lies assuredly very heavily, in the first place, on the parents, or the work-house authorities, who place girls out at service without the strictest inquiry into the characters and habits of their employers, and, in the second place, on those masters and mistresses who often behave more thoughtlessly and cruelly to the young human creature under their roof than they would do to a foal or calf in their field, or to a callow bird fallen out of its nest in the wood. That we have been referring to a particular class of servants, a class little known in the more comfortable homes where several are kept, is, of course evident. A great difficulty rests in the license which is given, partly by custom and more by neglect of mistresses and of older servants, to these, mostly ignorant girls, whose ordinary habits would be regarded as scandalous by young women of any superior class. We are convinced that no work of philanthropy would be rewarded with more useful and beneficial results than a movement which should have for its object the training, and, to a certain extent, the surveillance of young servant girls, especially of those who now pass in such obvious peril—untrained, unfriended, with no sense of responsibility—from the confinement and misery of a workhouse school to the uncontrolled and too often undirected life of household service.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Andrew vs. New-Jersey Steam-boat Co.	112—Listman vs. Blant.
60—Meyer vs. Meyer.	170—Speight, Assignee, vs. Stacey, Executor, &c.
66—Pelton vs. Hillyer.	177—Weeks, &c., vs. Oliver.
67—Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c.	189—Atkinson vs. Tracy, &c.
76—Church vs. Stone.	190—Bishop vs. Bishop.
86—Murray vs. Harway, &c.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Pratt.

Isabella Harlem vs. James Harlem; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff, and custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Norton: In the matter of Gill; writs dismissed, and prisoners remanded.

White vs. White; Zweig vs. Van Lier; Cameron vs. Heine; memorandums.

McHarg vs. McAlister; motion denied, with leave to renew, as stated in opinion.

Devling vs. Devling; Barnard vs. Ford; memorandums for counsel.

Cochrane vs. Fairlie; motion to discharge defendant from arrest denied, with $10 costs; memorandum.

Latourette vs. Patten; motion to confirm report of Referee granted, with $10 costs.

Latourette vs. Patten; an allowance of $200 is granted to the defendant.

Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.; injunction continued until the cause is tried; $10 costs, to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Thomas McBride vs. Catharine McBride; divorce granted.

Klein vs. Gumpert; court at Special Term has no jurisdiction.

In the matter of Sand; In the matter of Weise; applications granted.

Neudecker vs. Cristensen; attachment ordered.

Dunseith vs. Beach; proof of service wanted.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Fettretch; report confirmed, and distribution ordered.

The People, &c., vs. Hayes; order signed.

By Judge Loew.

McIntyre vs. McIntyre; motion granted; see opinion.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 16⅝c.; gross receipts, 2 bales; exports coastwise, 106 bales; sales, 31 bales; Spinners, 20 bales; stock, 4,046 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Cotton nominal, higher prices asked; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 106 bales; gross, 106 bales; stock, 9,600 bales.

MOBILE, July 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports coastwise, 88 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,756 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton very quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 56 bales; gross, 244 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 23,404 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, 17 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 5,437 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 72¾	600 St. Paul.......... 35¼
500 do.......... 72⅝	700 do.......... 35⅛
200 do.......s3. 72⅝	100 Erie Railway..... 31⅞
300 do.......b3. 72¾	100 Union Pacific..... 26⅝
100 do.......... 72⅝	100 do.......s4. 26⅝
300 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99¾	500 do.......s3. 26⅝
100 Lake Shore...b3. 72¼	100 North-western.... 38⅛
1900 do.......... 72¼	100 do........e. 38⅛
200 do........c. 72¼	300 do........c. 38¼
200 do.......s3. 72⅛	100 do.......... 38⅛
100 do.......s5. 72⅛	100 do.......... 38
200 do.......... 72¼	100 do......b3. 38
100 do........c. 72¼	200 do.......... 37⅞
300 do.......s3. 72⅛	100 do......b3. 37⅞
300 do.......... 72⅛	100 Pacific Mail....... 44¼
200 do.......s3. 72	100 do......b3. 44¼
100 do.......... 72⅛	100 do......s3. 44⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.115¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........b3.115¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..12.115¼	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........12.117½
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......116¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, Reg..............113
1,500 do......12.116	30,000 do......12.112¾
4,500 U.S.5-20R.,'67.116	
40,000 do......12.115¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn.6s, N.S.. 54	600 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 98¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x Coup...b. c. 54	100 do.......... 98⅜
	100 do.......s3. 98⅜
10,000 N.J.C.Con.b.c.102⅛	100 do......b3. 98⅛
2,000 C.&M.1st.b. c. 90½	100 do.......... 98⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 88⅛	100 L. S.& M.So..b. c. 72⅛
1,000 Un. P. 10s, In. 78¼	100 do......b3. 72⅛
1,000 Harlem 1st.7s, Coup.....b c.105	100 do......s3. 72⅛
	900 do.......... 72¼
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 75	20 do.......... 72½
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. Louis Div.. 78¼	800 do.......... 72¼
	100 do......b3. 72¼
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 96	100 do......s3. 72⅛
5,000 P., L. & D. 1st. 75	93 do.......... 72
5,000 M.Cen.7s..b.c. 97½	200 do.......... 72⅛
68 D. & H.Canal.b.c.114¼	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38
50 Adams Ex...b. c. 60½	200 do.......... 38⅛
400 W. U. Tel....b. c. 72⅝	100 do......s5. 38⅛
500 do......b3. 72¾	100 Union Pacific.s3. 26¾
700 do.......... 72¾	100 do.....b. c. 26¾
70 do.......... 72⅜	100 do......b3. 26⅞
200 do.......... 72⅝	200 do.......... 26¾
100 P.M.S. S. Co..b. c. 44¼	77 New-Jersey Cen..106
100 do.......... 44⅜	80 do.....b. c.106
100 do......b3. 44½	400 Tol..W.& W..b. c. 35¼
1400 do.......... 44½	100 do.......... 35⅜
200 do......s3. 44½	10 Del.,L. & W..b. c.107¼
200 do........c. 44½	10 O.& Miss..b. c..c. 25¼
200 Bos., H. & E..b. c. 1½	200 C.,M.&S.P.b.c.b3. 35
5 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.100	300 do.......... 35⅛
30 do.......... 99⅞	300 do......b3. 35⅛
500 do......s3. 99¾	600 do.......... 35¼
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 31⅞	300 do......s3. 35⅛
100 do......b3. 31⅞	200 do.......... 35⅛
100 do........c. 31¾	100 Morris & Essex... 94¼
100 do......b3. 31⅞	10 do.....b. c. 94
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 17¼	110 do.......... 94¼
20 do.......... 17½	100 do........c. 94¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Union Pacific..... 26¾	200 Lake Shore....s3. 72⅛
50 New-Jersey Cen..106	200 do.......... 72⅛
200 Tol. & Wab....... 35¼	200 do......b3.. 72¼
100 Erie Railway..... 31⅞	700 do.......... 72¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6's, Registered 1881..................117

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000 U. P.7s Ld. Gt. 81	300 C. & N. W. R.b.c.. 38
10,000 U. Pac. S. Fd.. 65	100 do.......... 38⅛
5,000 C.&O. 1st c. on. 50	100 do....b10... 38¼
1,000 Erie 4th m.c.. 97	100 L. S.&M.S.b.c.b3. 72¼
1,000 do.......... 96⅞	1100 do.......... 72⅛
3,000 Mor.&E. 1stm.105	100 do......b3.. 72⅛
1,000 N. Mis. 1st m. b. c.s3....... 82½	400 do.......... 72¼
	100 do........c. 72¼
13 Del. &Hud.Canal.114¼	600 do.......... 72⅜
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 31⅞	300 do......b3.. 72⅜
300 West. U. Tel.b. c. 72½	400 U. Pac..b. c.b3... 26¾
100 do......s3.. 72½	200 do.......... 26¾
200 do......b3.. 72⅝	500 do......b3.. 26⅞
600 do.......... 72⅝	100 do......b3.. 27
300 do......b3.. 72¾	400 C. & P. Guar'd.b.c. 88
100 do......s3.. 72¾	68 do.......... 88¼
100 Panama R. R.b.c.111½	200 C.M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35⅛
100 P.Mail S.S.b.c.b3. 44½	57 N. J. Cen. R.......105⅞
100 do.......... 44½	200 do.....b.c.106
100 do......b3.. 44⅛	400 Del. L. & W...b.c.107⅜
400 do.......... 44½	10 do..........107½
200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 39	200 do..........107¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

900 Western Union... 72⅞	100 Union Pacific.b.3. 27
100 do......s3.. 72⅞	1200 do.......... 27
500 do......b3.. 73	1200 do.......... 27⅛
700 do.......... 72⅞	100 do......s3.. 27⅛
100 Pacific Mail....... 44½	200 do......b3.. 27⅛
500 Erie Railway..... 32	100 North-western.... 38¼
200 do......b3.. 32	200 do.....s10.. 38⅛
100 do.......... 72⅜	800 do.......... 38¼
400 do......s3.. 72⅜	300 do......b3.. 38¼
700 do......b3.. 72½	200 do.......... 38⅜
2000 do.......... 72½	200 Tol. & Wab..b3.. 35½
200 do......s3.. 72½	500 do.......... 35⅝
1400 Lake Shore..... 72⅜	100 Atlantic & Pac.P. 14
100 Rock Island....... 98⅝	50 do.......... 14½
1200 St. Paul......... 35⅜	100 C. C. & I. C......... 17½

TUESDAY, July 28—P. M.

There has been some improvement in the Wall street markets to-day as compared with the intolerable dullness of the past two days of business, but the real trouble is that there is no market. Buyers and sellers seem alike indifferent, and fully one-half of the dealings to-day were consequent on the negotiation of the Funded Loan. The Stock Exchange was generally quiet, though its monotony was relieved by one or two spurts of activity and a great deal of hilarious noise on the part of idle brokers. In the early dealings prices declined ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., but a general recovery followed at midday, when rumors were freely circulated that the Syndicate Loan would be definitely arranged and the result announced during the afternoon. The principal transactions were in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Wabash. At and subsequent to the second call prices became firm and then advanced a fraction. In the last hour of business the market hardened, and the closing prices were the highest of the day. The advance from opening prices was as follows: Union Pacific, North-western and Western Union each ½ ₱ cent., and Lake Shore, Wabash, Rock Island, and St. Paul, each ⅜ ₱ cent. The other stocks showed an improvement of ⅛ to ¼. Money was abundant at 2@3 ₱ cent., closing at 2@2½. Foreign Exchange was dull and steady at $4 87@$4 87½ for prime bankers' 60 days sterling bills, and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. Commercial bills were quiet at $4 85¼@$4 86½. Gold showed considerable weakness, with large sales, under the influence of the Loan negotiations, and closed at a decline of ⅜. The opening and also the highest price of the day was 109½, lowest 109, closing 109⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 1@1½ ₱ cent., and loans were made "flat." The business of the Sub-Treasury covered the disbursement of $53,000 on account of interest, and $5,000 in redemption of called Five-Twenties, and the receipt of $483,000 for Customs. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank comprised clearances to the amount of $38,382,000; gold balances, $1,966,707; currency balances, $2,168,980. The business at the Clearing-house was as follows: Currency exchanges, $42,487,228; currency balances, $3,384,160; gold exchanges, $5,681,418; Gold balances, $1,374,011. Government Bonds were dull and steady, and showed a slight depreciation, in sympathy with the decline in Gold. In Railway Mortgages, State Securities, and Bank Shares there were no features of importance, the transactions being limited, and prices generally firm. The exports of Domestic Produce from this port for the week ending to-day amount to $6,661,788, an increase of $1,353,692 over last week.

After the close of active business on the Exchanges, Washington dispatches were received announcing that the Loan negotiations had been concluded, but the news reached the street too late to exert any influence on the markets. The Syndicate comprises August Belmont & Co., on behalf of N. M. Rothschilds & Co., of London, and J. & W. Seligman, on behalf of themselves and associates, including, it is said, the Credit Foncier of Paris. These parties have subscribed for $15,000,000 of the New Five ₱ cents., "firm," with an option on the balance of the Loan, $123,000,000, available at any time within six months. The loan is taken at par, to be paid for in coin or in 5-20 bonds, the Syndicate to receive ¼ of 1 ₱ cent. commission, and to defray all expenses of the transaction, including the delivery of the bonds. Under this arrangement, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in disposing of $56,000,000 of the Loan at absolute sale, and there is every reason to believe that the whole loan will be advantageously placed both for the interests of the Government, and of the parties in the purchase. It will be remembered, however, that some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 of home investment bids were rejected last Saturday on account of the bidders' demand for the same rate of commission which has now been allowed, or by reason of their bids being at par, instead of par and interest. It certainly seems as though it would have been as well to have allowed home bidders to take the loan at as cheap a rate as it has been awarded to foreign interests. It will be noticed also that the volume of the "firm" bid is reduced from $55,000,000 to $45,000,000. Further particulars will be awaited with some interest if they convey any information on these points.

Closing Quotations—JULY 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117⅞	117½
American Gold	109½	109⅛
Bills on Lond., 60 ds.	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central and Hudson	99¾	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅝	98⅝
Pacific Mail	44⅛	44½
St. Paul Common	35⅜	35⅜
St. Paul Preferred	54	54
Western Union	72¾	72⅞
Union Pacific	26⅝	27⅛
Lake Shore	72¼	72⅜
Toledo and Wabash	35⅛	35⅝
North-western Common	38	38⅜
North-western Preferred	54¾	54¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	108	107¼
New-Jersey Central	105½	106
Panama	110	111½
Erie	32	32
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25½
C., C. and Indiana Central	17⅝	17½
Harlem	125	125

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the total sales during the day, were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99¾	99¾	700
Erie	32	31⅞	1,300
Lake Shore	72⅝	72	13,393
North-western	38¼	37⅞	3,700
Rock Island	98⅝	98¼	1,100
Pacific Mail	44½	44¼	3,600
St. Paul	35⅜	35	3,800
Western Union	73	72⅝	5,970
Wabash	35⅝	35¼	900
Union Pacific	27⅛	26⅝	3,400
C., C. & I. C	17½	17¼	220
New-Jersey Central	106	106	100
Delaware, Lack. & West	107⅜	107¼	600
Pittsburg	88	88	400
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1½	1½	200
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	14	14	100
Morris & Essex	94¼	94¼	300
Missouri Pacific	39	39	200
Total sales			39,583

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¼	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	116¾	117
6s, 1881, Coupon	118	118¼
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	113¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupon	113	113½
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115½	116¼
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116½	117
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118⅜	118½
10-40s, Registered	112½	113
10-40s, Coupons	113½	114
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112¼
5s, 1881, Coupons	113½	114
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	87½	88½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80	80½

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s.........112	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75 107
Connecticut 6s.......102⅝	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77 107
Georgia 6s.......... 74½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78 107
Georgia 7s, new bds. 89	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '75 104
Georgia, 7s, ind...... 80	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '76 104
Georgia 7s, G'd bds.. 81	N. C. 6s, o.. J. & J.... 18
Indiana 5s..........101	N. C. Ap. & Oct....... 18
Ill. coup., 6s '77......100	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 40
Ill. coup., 6s, '79......100	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O. 40
Kentucky 6s......... 97½	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off J. & J........ 25
Louisiana 6s........ 20	
La. 6s, new bds...... 20	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off A. & O......... 25
La. 8s, Levee bds..... 22	
Mo. 6s, due in '74..... 99½	N. C. new bds., J.&J. 10
Mo. 6s, due in '75..... 97¾	N. C. new bds., A.&O. 10
Mo. 6s, due in '76..... 97½	Ohio 6s, '81.........102
Mo. 6s, due in '77..... 95½	Ohio 6s, '86.........104
Mo. 6s, due in '78..... 95	Rhode Island 6s.....101
Mo. 7s, due in '79..... 93	S. Car. 6s........... 25
Mo. Long bs. due '81 to '91 inclusive..... 92¾	S. Car. 6s, Jan.&July. 17
	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 17
Mo. Asyl. or Univ. due '92.......... 90	S. Car. Fund Act, '66. 20
	S. Car. Non-F. bds... 5¼
Mo., H.&St.J., due'75. 96	Tenn 6s, o., ex coup. 54
Mo., H.&St.J., due'76. 95½	Tenn. 6s., n., ex coup. 53½
Mo., H.&St.J., due'86. 92	Texas 10s, '76....... 92
Mo., H.&St.J., due'87. 92½	Virginia 6s, old...... 28
N. Y. reg. B'y Loan.106½	Virginia 6s, new bds. 30
N. Y. coup. B'y L'n.107	Virginia 6s, con. bds. 52

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100¾
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.100	N. Y. C. 6s, '83...... 92
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g. 56	N. Y. C. 6s, '87...... 92¾
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st..... 45	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E...... 89
Chicago & Alton 1st.103½	N. Y. C. 6s......... 89
Chi. & N. W. Int. B. 95	N. Y. C. 7s, '76......102¼
Joliet & Chi. 1st.....105	N. Y. C. 7s, C., '76...101½
St. L., J. & C. 1st..... 96	N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76...101½
Chi., R. I. & P.......103¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C..104¼
Cen. of N. J. C. Conv.102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.104¼
M. & St. P. 1st. L. C. D. 79	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....101
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....104	Har. 1st 7s, C........104½
Chi. & N. W. I. Bds. 85	North Mo. 1st........ 82½
Chi. & N. W. C. Bs.. 85	Ohio & M. Con....... 87½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....100	Ohio & M. 2d Con... 74
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B. 78	Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds.. 98½
Galena & Chi. Ex....103½	West. Pac. Bds....... 75
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F. 100½	Union Pac. 1st Bds... 82¼
D., L. & W. 2d........104½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 80⅝
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.104	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 78¼
Morris & Essex 2d...104	Union Pac. S. F....... 64¾
Erie 3d, 7s, '83........ 96½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 81
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....... 97	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B. 60
Erie 5th, 7s, 88........ 92½	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo. 97½
Long Dock Bds....... 97¾	P., F. W. & C. 1st....102
Ind., B. & W. 1st..... 45	Cleve. & P. 3d........101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7₱c.102	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.. 81½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....100	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 92
Cleve. & Tol. New B. 97	Alton & T. H. 1st.....102
Cl., P. & A. Old Bds.. 98½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 88
Buff. & Erie New B. 97	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 70
Buff. & State Line 7s. 95	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s.... 96
Kal. & W. P. 1st....... 95	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 79½
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 96	Tol. & W. 1st. Ext... 96
Lake Shore C. C 1st. 95	Tol. & W. 1st, S. L. D. 78
Lake Shore C. R. 1st. 95½	Tol. & W. 2d......... 78¼
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.. 90	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 91
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 97½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 80
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.110	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 74

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..............146	Importers'&Traders'190
American Exchange.110	Irving................125
B'k'rs & Br'k's Asso. 75	Mechanics'...........133
Central National.... 99	Merchants'...........118
Chemical.............105	Merchants' Ex.......106½
City.................300	New-York.............120½
Corn Exchange.......120	N. Y. National Ex... 90
First National.......200	New-York County..200
Fourth National.....101	Ninth National......100
Gallatin National....130	Phenix............... 98
Gold Exchange.......110	St. Nicholas.........109
Grocers'............. 95	State of New-York..110
Hanover............. 99	Union................137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	124¾	125½
Pennsylvania Central	99¾	100
Reading	111¾	112
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42	42⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19½
Northern Central	34	35½
Lehigh Navigation	44⅜	44½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95⅞

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, out of a surplus of $225,099.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce submits to the public its annual statement for the fiscal year just ended, and which will be found in our advertising columns. It shows that, notwithstanding the extreme dullness of the year, the net profits of the institution up to June 30 amounted to $833,573, and that, after paying two dividends, $300,000 have been passed to the surplus fund, increasing the fund from $1,500,000 to $1,800,000. The report is a very gratifying one.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜@92½ for money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £157,000. Erie Railway Shares, 30.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 49,000 quarters, including 37,000 American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,500 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Produce—Tallow 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 28.—Refined Petroleum 8⅜d. ₱ gallon. Evening.—Linseed Oil £27 9s.@£28 ₱ tun; Spirits Turpentine opened at 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d., and closed at 24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.; Calcutta Linseed 59s. 9d.

HAVANA, July 28.—Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 118@120 ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight do., 121@123 premium; 60 days, Gold, 138@140 premium; Short Sight do., 142@[illegible] premium; on London, [illegible].

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	52	Skins, bales	19
Cotton, bales	405	Spirits Turp., bbls	827
Copper, bbls	83	Resin, bbls	3,379
Eggs, bbls	952	Pork, pks	92
Flour, bbls	14,821	Cut-meats, pks	955
Wheat, bushels	39,953	Lard, pks	150
Corn, bushels	130,701	Lard, kegs	500
Oats, bushels	16,700	Stearine, pks	25
Rye, bushels	625	Butter, pks	2,146
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, pks	27,413
Beans, bbls	103	Tallow, pks	17
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Pea-nuts, bushels	156
Corn-meal, bags	260	Starch, bxs	100
Hemp, bales	4	Tobacco, hhds	147
Hops, bales	33	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	259
Hides, No.	131	Whisky, bbls	424
Hides, bales	137	Wool, bales	499
Leather, sides	43,087		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—3 bales Furs, 6 bales Skins, 53,856 bushels Wheat, 1 case Guns, 648 Oars, 152 bdls. Hides, 45 bales Leather, 4 pks. Machinery, 55 bxs. Clocks, 300 bxs. Cheese, 211 tcs. Beef, 400 bales Cotton, 13 pks. Lamps, 15 bbls. Pork, 207 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship St. Andrew's Castle, for London—44 hhds. Tobacco, 16,470 bushels Corn, 122 casks Scraps, 200 tcs. Lard, 374 bbls. Resin, 7,608 bushels Wheat, 90 bales Hair.

By the bark Hugin, for Liverpool—23,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Regina del Cio, for Smyrna—10,000 bxs. Refined Petroleum, 19 bxs. Clocks, 73 pks. Domestics, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 39 bxs. Cheese, 6 bxs. Nails, 12 pcs. Mahogany.

By the brig Spring Bird, for Rio Grande—500 cases Petroleum, 100 Corn-shellers, 20 cases Biscuits, 50 kegs Lard, 50 cases Maizena, 1,000 reams Paper, 25 cases Shield Irons, 175 dozen Brooms, 13 pks. Drills, 1,335 bbls. Flour, 500 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamer Goethe, for Hamburg—131 pks. Honey, 700 tcs. Lard, 14 pks. Bees-wax, 430 bbls. Beef, 300 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 236 cks. Copper, 16,488 bushels Corn, 515 cases Sewing-machines, 3,638 sides Leather, 45 cases Cigars, 667 bdls. Hides, 27 cases Machinery, 83 bxs. Clocks, 400 bxs. Bacon, 160 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bales Hemp, 38 cases Tobacco, 2,000 bxs. Extract, 290 bxs. Tobacco, 1,400 bags Coffee, 7 bales Skins, 100 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Sarah and Emma, for St. Croix—481 tons Coal.

By the steamer H. Haafager, for London—40,896 bushels Corn, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 13 cases Cigars, 100 cases Sugar, 500 bbls. Resin, 208 hhds. Tobacco, 4,800 Staves, 27 pks. Herbs, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Eleanor, for London—16,072 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 227 bbls. Resin.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at unaltered rates, with Adamantine at 13c.@18c.; Parafine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been selling very moderately to meet urgent wants, with House Cannel quoted steady at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton. On to-morrow, (Wednesday, July 29,) 25,000 tons Scranton will be offered at auction.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull in all lines to-day, with values, however, quoted nominally as before. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21c.; Curacoa, 19c.@20½c.; and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—A very light trade has been reported for early delivery at about former prices. Sales 296 bales to spinners and 47 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been to a fair extent, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₱ ℔., closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bales, (of which 5,500 bales were on last evening, and 13,000 bales to-day,) and 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16c.; August, 16 1-32c.; September, 16 13-32c. @ 16 7-16c.; October, 16 13-32c. @ 16 7-16c.; November, 16 5-16c. @ 16 11-32c.; December, 16 5-16c. @ 16 11-32c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 405 bales, including 108 bales from Galveston, 111 bales from Newbern, 100 bales from Wilmington, 1 bale from Indianola, 10 bales from Baltimore, and 75 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 611 bales, and thus far this week, 2,141 bales, against 3,061 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,750,654 bales, against 3,545,627 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 3,908 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 103,787 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 181,130 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18½	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in less request, within the range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main inquiry reported for stock available at from 21c.@23c. for fair to prime stock.

FISH—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock, prices of which have been well maintained. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.: No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$15; No. 2 at $10@$12; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quiet, with the advantage, as to prices, in favor of buyers, though no important changes have been reported. The export call has been very tame, and the bids for lines have been unsatisfactory to holders. Offerings of stock increasing. The sales, since our last, have been 10,300 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 25@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 55@$4 35; inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 10@$6 85; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$6 10, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to choice brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 60@$6 10, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 25, mainly at $5 75@$6; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 65@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 85@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$8; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were 2,100 bbls. City Mill stock, for the West Indies and South America, within our range....Southern Flour dull and rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$7 15 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 20@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in good demand and quoted firm at from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more freely dealt in, but under more liberal offerings; Yellow Western has been quoted lower, while Brandywine has been somewhat firmer. We quoted at $3 50@$4 20 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 2,650 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western at $3 80@4, delivered; and Brandywine at our quotations.

FRUITS.—Trade has been higher in most kinds, at, however, firm prices. Sales 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 1,000 bxs. Loose Muscatel, within the range of $3 80@$4; 250 bbls. Currants, on private terms, graded at 6½c.; 700 bxs. and 200 bags Shelled Almonds, 90 cases Naples Walnuts, and 100 bales Grenoble Walnuts, on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fairly active demand at about steady rates for strictly prime samples, which have been most sought after, chiefly for export. The business has been mainly in No. 1 Milwaukee stock. The poorer grades have been weak and drooping. Winter Wheat has been very moderately inquired for by shippers and millers at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 38 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 38 for prime Milwaukee, $1 27@$1 30 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car stock; $1 33@$1 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., with $1 33½ reported bid, and up to $1 35 asked for prime lots, afloat; $1 23@$1 36 for ungraded Spring; $1 27@$1 32 for Red Western, mostly at $1 29@$1 30 for fair samples; $1 32@$1 34 for Amber do., chiefly at $1 32 for Michigan, for export; $1 35@$1 45 for new Red and White Southern; $1 31@$1 34 for new Red Western....Corn has been depressed and quoted about 1½c. ₱ bushel lower, on a moderately active movement, in good part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last, of 152,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at 77c.@79c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, closing at 78c. for good average sailing vessel stock; 78½c.@80½c. for Yellow Western, and 87c., in part, for White Western....Rye quiet and weak in price; 800 bushels new crop Jersey and Pennsylvania sold at 99c....Nothing new in Barley....Barley-malt quoted steady, but quiet; last sales reported at $1 75 for Canada and $1 70 for four-rowed State....Oats have been held higher on limited offerings, but have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,500 bushels at 72c.@75c. for ordinary to very choice Mixed Western, odd lots; 75½c.@77½c. for poor to very good Western do., (which were most freely dealt in,) with up to 80c. asked for choice, and 75c. for average White State from depot....Feed firmer and wanted within the range of $20@$32 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw without important alteration.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bagging has been more active and quoted higher; sales, 400 bales Borneo and Gouripore at 12c.@13¼c., and 4,600 rolls Domestic, here and at Boston, part at 13¼c. and 12¾c., respectively. Bags dull. We quote: Bags quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10¼c.; Domestic Bagging at 13c.@13¼c.

HEMP—Of Sisal Hemp, 120 bales sold on private terms; market dull. Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales sold at 2⅝c. currency at Boston, and 2¼c. currency here. We quote: American Hemp at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8½c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Steady and moderately inquired for; sales, 2,120 Dry Matamoras, and 200 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been steady and in fair demand, with sales reported of 200,000 ℔s. at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ ℔. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....There has been no important movement noted in Scotch Pig-iron, prices of which remain about as last quoted. American Pig-iron has been in fairly active request at steady rates; sales, 1,000 tons No. 1 at $32, and 1,300 tons No. 2 at $29 50@$30 ₱ ton. Other kinds of Iron quiet within the previous range. Eglinton Pig quoted at $33 50@$34; Summerlee at $36@$36 50; Glengarnock, $35; Coltness, at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig-lead has been selling slowly, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½@$6 50, and American at $5 75@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter sells slowly at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been in slack demand, with Straits quoted at 22¾c., gold; English at 21c., gold; Banca at 26c. Sales, 200 slabs Straits at 22¾c., gold....Tin-plates have been in more request at firm rates; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 12½, and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9, gold. Charcoal quoted at $10@$10 50; I. C. Coke, $8@$8 25; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Business in invoices has been comparatively slow since our last. The offerings have been moderate, and, in most instances, at prices much above the views of buyers, checking operations. The demand from refiners has been less urgent. The trade call has been moderate. The recent arrivals have been unimportant. An invoice of 102 puncheons Barbados had been sold previous to arrival. Invoices of 207 hhds. and 22 tcs. Cardenas, 60 hhds. Cienfuegos, 157 hhds. and 14 tcs. Humacoa, and 101 hhds. and 10 tcs. Cay Francis, of late receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. We quote: [illegible] @67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 46c.@59c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been reported as somewhat brisker, chiefly in Porto Rico and Cuba Muscovado, within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and quoted rather easier in price. Strained quoted at $2 25@$2 30; sales, 100 bbls good Strained at $2 35 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar dull at $2 70@$3; City Pitch, $2 62½ ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine sold since our last to the extent of 1,050 bbls. at 35c.@36c., closing with merchantable quoted at 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon, showing less firmness.

OILS—A moderate demand has been noted for the leading kinds of stock, mainly in a jobbing way, at, in most instances, rather steadier prices. We quote: Crude Whale, 56c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 66c.@68c.; Crude Sperm, $1 53@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 75@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 80@$1 85; Lard-oil, 87½c.@97½c.; Red-oil, 52c.; Saponified do., at 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil at from 85c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@46c.; Yellow do. at 59c.@61c.; White do. at 67½c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand at 5c., in bulk, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls.; and 8⅜c., in shipping order....Refined has been more active, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls., early delivery, at 12⅛c., quoted at the close at 12c.; 8,000 bbls., July and August, at 12c.; and 3,000 bbls., first five days in August, at 12c. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls., first half of August, at 11⅞c. ....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c.@17c.; Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively quiet, opening much higher, under the favorable Western reports, but closing quite irregular. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. Western Mess at $22; 150 bbls. old do., $22; with Prime Mess and Extra Prime about as in our last. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, July option, at $21 75, with August options quoted at $21 50@$22, and September at $21 75@$22 25 ₱ bbl.....Dressed Hogs in demand on the basis of 9c.@9¼c. for City....Cut-meats strong in price and in good request: sales, 40 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11c.; 1,000 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 9½c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 14c.; 1,000 pickled Hams at 15c.; 800 smoked Hams at 16½c.@17c.; small lots of smoked Shoulders at 9c.; 1,000 fresh Shoulders at 7½c.; 1,000 pickled Shoulders at 8c....Bacon firm and wanted; sales, 275 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c., with Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 9c. bid and up to 9½c. asked....Lard has been quoted dearer, on, however, a rather moderate trade. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 600 tcs. Western Steam at $12 62½@12 80, closing at 12¾. for prime; 110 tcs. City do. at 12½c.; held at the close at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12c.@12¼c., and of Refined within the range of 13⅛c.@13⅜c. ₱ ℔. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., August, at 12 9-16c.@12¾c., closing at 12¾c., and 1,750 tcs. September, 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., closing at the latter rate....Beef has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way, within our revised range. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ₱ tierce; sales, 50 bbls. Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in comparatively liberal supply, and quite moderate demand, within the previous range. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do.... Cheese has been more active, and quoted firmer. The decidedly lower range of ocean steam freights tended to stimulate export purchases. Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¼c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@11½c., ₱ ℔.

RICE—The demand has been fair mostly for Carolina and Rangoon at steady rates. Carolina quoted at $7 62½@$9 for common to choice. Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $2 78½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½, ₱ 100 ℔s. Sales, 115 casks Carolina at $8 25@$9; and 2,000 bags Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, currency, free, and $3, gold, in bond.

SALT—Has been firm and in fair request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale, since our last, at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm as to price on moderate offerings of stock, but have been rather quiet, the demand from refiners having fallen off considerably, while the trade inquiry has been limited. Sales have been made to-day of 895 hhds. and 100 bbls., including 375 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c.; 360 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 35 hhds. common stock at 7¼c.; 40 hhds. Grocery, Porto Rico at 8 7-16c.; 80 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7c.@7¾c., the lower rate for very common; 5 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; and 100 bbls. Martinique, Grocery stock, at 9¾c. ₱ ℔. We quote for Refining at 7 13-16c.; good do., 8 1-16c.; prime do., 8 3-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately active at, however, rather easier prices. Sales equal to 259,000 ℔s. common to prime at 7½c.@8⅛c. ₱ ℔....Stearine quiet; City, prime to choice, quoted at from 15c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand, in good part for export, and prices have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 1,200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6½c.@15c.; 98 cases 1872 State Seed Leaf at 8c.; 156 cases 1873 do. at 8¼c.; 159 cases do. at 5¾c.; 90 cases do. at 15½c.; 16 cases do. at 11c.; 263 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 13c.@14½c.; 200 cases 1873 Ohio at 17c.@17¼c.; 30 cases 1870 do. at 7c.; 44 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@30c., and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 80c.@$1. Manufactured stock in fair request at full rates. We quote Western Leaf thus: Common to good Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; common Leaf, 8c.@10½c.; Medium, 9c.@11c.; Good, 10c.@12½c.; Fine, 11½c.@14c.; Selections, 12½c.@16c.; light cutting Lugs, 6½c.@10c.; light cutting Leaf, 12½c.@16c. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Connecticut Seconds, 10c.@16c.; New-York assorted lots, 6c.@8c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 10c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@6c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 5c.@6c. Crops of 1871 and 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Selections, 32c.@45c.; New-York Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 6c.@10c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 6c.@10c.; Wrappers, 25c.@40c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 6½c.@7c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 6c.@7c.; Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts, 5c.@9c. And Havana thus: Common, 60c.@70c.; Good, 75c.@90c.; Fine, $1@$1 10. And Yara, assorted lots, 75c.@80c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black work, common and medium, 15c.@16c.; Black work, good and fine, 15c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 20c.@23c.; Bright Work, good and fine, 25c.@40c., (in bond,) ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 03 ₱ gallon, on sales of 400 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Though a less active movement has been noted since our last, the demand has been good for most grades at firm rates, especially for domestic, suited to the more immediate calls of manufacturers. Of domestic Fleece, unwashed stock, combing, and Texas have been in most request; Pulled as yet offered reservedly and quiet; California less freely dealt in; Foreign moderately active, on the basis of previous quotations; Mexican, Mestiza, Australian, and Cape attracting most attention. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 161,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece at 50c.@56c.; 135,000 ℔s. Unwashed stock at 36c.@40c.; 32,500 ℔s. Washed do. at 52c.@57c.; 16,000 ℔s. Scoured at 75c.@85c.; 4,000 ℔s. Delaine 55c.; 51,000 ℔s. Combing at 42½c.@60c.; for Unwashed and Washed; 15,000 Georgia, part at 40c.@41c.; 45 pks. and 9,500 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 42c.@46c.; 30 bales Lambs', on private terms; 135 pks. Lambs' Pulled at 45c.@52c.; 7 bales Shearlings, on private terms; 101 bales and 113,000 ℔s. Texas at 25c.@37c.; 10,000 ℔s. California Fall, on private terms; 74 bales and 1,000 ℔s. California Spring at 33c.; 800 ℔s. California Pulled at 36c.; a small lot of California Cashmere Goat at 70c.; 112,500 ℔s. Mexican Wool at 18½c.@20½c.; 14 bales Foreign Carpet, on private terms; 105 bales Cape at 33c.@36½c.; 60,000 ℔s. Mestiza, on private terms; 66 bales and 85,000 ℔s. Australian, &c., part at 52c.@53c.; and 2,000 ℔s. Noils, on private terms.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ ℔.
X to XXX	45 @57½
Picklock	57½@65
No. 1 Fleece	43 @65
No. 2 Fleece	40 @48
Southern, coarse to fine	30 @40
Tub-washed Fleece	50 @58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15 @37
New-Mexico Fleece	17 @27
California Spring Clip	22 @38
California Fall Clip and Lambs	15 @27
Extra Pulled	45 @50
Super pulled	45 @52
No. 1 Pulled	25 @35
Lambs' Pulled	40 @52
Donskoi	20 @38
Montevideo	16 @36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18 @32
Rio Grande	17 @30
Mexican	17 @21½
Cape	33 @38
Cape Pulled	50 @60
Combing Wool	58 @63
Australian Wool	37 @55
South American Pulled, common to Extra	35 @80
East India Wool	14 @30
Noils	20 @50
Camels Hair	16 @22
Sheep-skins, foreign	22 @29

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active in the way of Berth Freights, especially in the line of Grain and Provision shippments by steam, for British ports. Grain rates closed more firmly. Provision rates declined materially. The movements for Continental ports were, as a rule, very limited on Berth, with rates quoted irregular. There was very little Cotton offering. The Chartering business was moderate in the Petroleum line at about late figures, but very slow in Grain tonnage, and vessels for general cargo. The coastwise trade was extremely dull....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by sail, 6,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 200 bales Cotton on private terms; 72,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d.; 48,000 bushels do. at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; closing at the latter figures; 200 tcs. Beef and 150 pks. Tobacco on private terms; 1,450 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s.; 21,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.@50s., nearly all at 45s., ₱ ton. Also, a British steam-ship, 2,206 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) to be placed on the berth for general cargo. And three ships, 1,300, 1,199, and 1,094 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 77s. 6d.....For London, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ₱ 60 ℔s.; 650 bxs. Bacon and 75 tcs. Lard at 40s.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 5,000 Staves on private terms; and, by sail, 375 pks. Merchandise on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₱ 56 ℔s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 590 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain at 5s. 5d., with short lay days; a Norwegian bark, 229 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom or the Continent, or 6s. to the Baltic; a German brig, 324 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. do., same terms. An American schooner, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. to the United Kingdom, and 5s. 6d. to the Continent; and two barks, with Phosphates, from Charleston, reported at 33s....For the British Channel and orders, two barks, 348 and 338 tons, and a brig, 223 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia, at 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ....For the Continent, direct, a British bark, 898 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 27s. 6d.; and an Italian bark, 380 tons, with equal to about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (reported as having been chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 643 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and a German ship, 1,093 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Havre, a British bark, 813 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum and Products, reported at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,100 pks. Provisions, part at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 475 pks. Tobacco, and 1,800 pks. Merchandise on private terms....For Stockholm, a German bark, 281 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For a direct port, Bay of Biscay, an American brig, 259 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Salonica, an Austrian brig, 260 tons, hence, with about 7,700 cases Petroleum at [illegible]....For Java, an American bark, 500 tons, hence with about 18,000 cases Petroleum at 37½c., gold....For Philadelphia [illegible].

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; [illegible] $1 08 for No. 2 do., [illegible] August; [illegible] and in fa[illegible] July; [illegible] unsettled [illegible] 50c., [illegible] in good demand [illegible] spot; $1 [illegible] $23 75, [illegible] good demand [illegible] Bulk Meats [illegible] August; [illegible] for Clear [illegible] Buffalo, [illegible] Wheat closed [illegible] @$1 06, [illegible] 65¾c., [illegible] Receipts—[illegible] 000 bushels [illegible] Barley. [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] 2,000 bushels [illegible].

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—[illegible] for the [illegible] 79,439 [illegible] bushels [illegible] —129,193 [illegible] Exports—[illegible] 25,900 [illegible] 9½c.; Corn [illegible] Spring, [illegible] $6 50@$[illegible] rain-storm [illegible] White Wheat [illegible] $1 29; [illegible] do., $1 23 [illegible] Corn dull [illegible] 2 Western [illegible] No. 2 Western [illegible] malt firm [illegible] Other articles [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—[illegible] York State [illegible] Western [illegible] Cheese [illegible] Western [illegible] Eggs quiet [illegible] ern, 19c. [illegible] Refined, [illegible] cash, July [illegible] bbls. [illegible] others [illegible] $4 50@$[illegible] $6 50@$[illegible] $1 25@$1 [illegible] all for [illegible] Western [illegible] @79c. [illegible] higher; [illegible] Whisky, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—[illegible] business. [illegible] No. 3 Red, [illegible] $1 10; [illegible] lower at [illegible] 41c., [illegible] No. [illegible] Dry-salted [illegible] and stiff [illegible] Sides, 12c. [illegible] August. [illegible] year. [illegible] for butchers [illegible] Native Steers [illegible] ceipts—4,0[illegible] bushels Corn [illegible] ley, 1,000 [illegible].

OSWEGO, July 28.—[illegible] Wheat [illegible] White Canada [illegible] Corn quiet [illegible] for U[illegible] $18; Ship [illegible] Canal Freights [illegible] Lumber, [illegible] Lake Receipts [illegible] Lumber. [illegible] 17,000 bushels [illegible] amount of [illegible] for tide-water [illegible] from Buffalo [illegible] nine days [illegible] bushels Corn [illegible] Rye.

TOLEDO, July 28.—[illegible] prices. [illegible] Wabash, [illegible] $1 24; [illegible] 2 Red, $1 [illegible] September [illegible] $1 02; No. [illegible] $1 17. [illegible] no grade, [illegible] arrive, 49c. [illegible] 34,000 bushels [illegible] bushels [illegible] 28,000 bushels [illegible].

BALTIMORE, July 28.—[illegible] changed. [illegible] ern, $1 20 [illegible] Corn—Southern [illegible] firmer at [illegible] active; [illegible] 60c. Rye [illegible] visions quiet [illegible] Meats—Shoulders [illegible] Shoulders [illegible] Hams, 17c. [illegible] strong and [illegible] Petroleum [illegible] scarce at [illegible].

CINCINNATI, July 28.—[illegible] Wheat steady [illegible] $1 25. Corn [illegible] Old, 57c. [illegible] at 93c. [illegible] at $23 50 [illegible] 11¾c.@12c. [illegible] ders, 7¾c. [illegible] 10⅛c.; Clear [illegible] Clear Rib Sides [illegible] good demand [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—[illegible] unchanged. [illegible] Oats quiet [illegible] changed at [illegible] Bacon in fair [illegible] Rib Sides, [illegible] 15½c.@16c. [illegible] 8c.; Clear Rib [illegible] @10⅞c. [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—[illegible] changed. [illegible] spot; $1 [illegible] firmer; No. [illegible] Mixed, 62¾c. [illegible] ley steady; [illegible] Freights—[illegible] ceipts—4,20[illegible] ments—3,80[illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—[illegible] 87½c. Hay [illegible] Corn-meal [illegible] Mixed, to [illegible] Western, [illegible] changed. [illegible] ⅜ premium [illegible].

DETROIT, July 28.—[illegible] Wheat steady [illegible] White, New, [illegible] $1 15. Corn [illegible] and lower at [illegible] bushels Wheat [illegible] bushels Wheat [illegible].

MEMPHIS, July 28.—[illegible] firm and scarce [illegible] at $24. Lard [illegible] higher; Shoulders [illegible] Clear, 12¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—[illegible] tine quiet at [illegible] Crude Turpentine [illegible] Yellow Dip, [illegible] $2 10.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—[illegible] unchanged; [illegible] Corn quiet [illegible] Oats quiet; [illegible] and firm.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—Nothing was done on 'Change to-day, [illegible] Grain. Corn [illegible] stronger.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including [illegible] making the [illegible] head, or 443 [illegible] last week. [illegible] vance on last [illegible] erations. The [illegible] age good to [illegible] fair; sales, 2[illegible] ℔s. to 1,507 [illegible] ranging from [illegible] 53 head India[illegible] ℔s., at $5 65 [illegible] ing from 80[illegible] 237 head K[illegible] to 1,294 ℔s. [illegible] averaging 1,0[illegible] ceipts to-day, [illegible] making the [illegible] head, against [illegible] the market [illegible] prices; sales, [illegible] to 88 ℔s., at [illegible] ing 85 ℔s. [illegible] ranging from [illegible] Indiana Sheep [illegible] State Sheep, [illegible] ceipts thus [illegible] head for the [illegible] cient to supply [illegible] Yorkers. $6 [illegible].

WATERTOWN, July 28.—[illegible] ceipts, 640 [illegible] fed Northern [illegible] there was app[illegible] but last week [illegible] $10 25@$10 [illegible] $8 50@$9; [illegible] Quality, $5 50 [illegible] head; there [illegible] this week; [illegible] have brought [illegible] day; we quote [illegible] with an occasional [illegible] at these quotations [illegible].

CHICAGO, July 28.—[illegible] market fairly [illegible] Extra Shipping [illegible] Butchers, $2 [illegible] firm; receipts [illegible] Medium, $6 [illegible] Extra, $7 15 [illegible] Receipts 500 [illegible] choice.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—[illegible] half week [illegible] shipments, 2,3[illegible] ward tendency [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Wool [illegible] quotably higher; [illegible] Ohio, Pennsylvania [illegible] 52c.@53c.; [illegible] Coarse, 45c. [illegible] ern Fine, 45c. [illegible] Combing, [illegible] 40c.@41c.; [illegible] 38c.@38c.; [illegible] Medium Pulled [illegible] and [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND—IDIOT WITNESS—LIMERICK BOY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Reports from the South-western frontier indicate that the Indian disturbances, if they have not been exaggerated, are likely to soon subside. So far as the Kiowas and Comanches are concerned, the Agent for those tribes says that he does not think "the war" will amount to much. These two tribes have been more dreaded than any other among the restless bands threatening the border. Much allowance should be made for the fact that the wild Indian is an absolutely unaccountable being. After all these years of observation, the whites know very little of Indian intentions and plans. The movements of the red men in the Summer are often misunderstood, and it is quite possible that the alarm this year was baseless.

Elsewhere, we print copious extracts from the *History of the Civil War in America*, by the Count of PARIS, with an outline of the first two volumes of that book. The work, apart from the fact that its author is a Prince of the House of Orleans, with certain claims to rule France, has a positive historical interest and value. The Count of PARIS served in the Army of the Potomac; he saw much of what he describes; and his antecedents do not seem to have warped his judgment when he viewed the contest in its political bearings.

China seems just now to be in trouble at two widely separated points of its vast border—Kashgar and Formosa. It is reported that a collision between Russia and China is feared in Central Asia, where the rapid advance of the Russian frontier threatens the outlying provinces of the Celestial Empire. It is more than a century since China conquered Kashgar; and all of that region, though nominally claimed by China, has gradually lost its temporary allegiance. It needed the resolute, though insidious, approach of another power toward the Turcoman territory, to remind us that any Chinese claim existed in that direction. Of course, collision between Russia and China could have but one conclusion, unless the latter power were assisted by some Government interested in checking Russian designs in Asia. In Formosa it is said that the Japanese have been successful in punishing the natives who have accepted the flag of their hostile visitors. This expedition was undertaken by Japan for the correction of the Formosans, who treated shipwrecked sailors with savage cruelty. Formosa, however, is claimed by China, the thread of its possession being quite as attenuated as that holding the Turcomans on the western frontier. The Chinese Government protested against the Japanese invasion; and if "the flag" of Japan is accepted by these *quasi* subjects of China, it is difficult to see just how diplomatic relations can longer exist between the two nations.

The report of Dr. HARRIS, presented to the Board of Health yesterday, shows that 873 deaths were reported in this City last week. This is equivalent to a yearly death-rate of 44.12 per 1,000 inhabitants—a much higher rate than the average of Calcutta, Bombay, or other cities which are generally considered extremely unhealthy. "The deaths of infants under two years of age," says the report, "constituted sixty per cent. or three-fifths of the total mortality." Diphtheria is still very prevalent among children, and very fatal. Altogether, as most parents know to their sorrow, it is becoming more and more dangerous every year to attempt to keep children in the City during the Summer. We wish that some of our experienced physicians could tell us how to remedy this evil—or are we to accept it as a hopeless fact that New-York is fatal to infant life?

The London *Daily Telegraph* is rapidly earning a reputation for trustworthiness about equal to that enjoyed by the "intellectual department" whose little yarns are so well understood here. Everybody remembers how very badly the *Telegraph* was sold by its Khivan correspondent, who made up his war dispatches out of the *Arabian Nights* and *Chambers's Journal*, and now it appears to have imposed upon the public again in a still more reprehensible fashion. Not long since it printed the story of a horrible fight between a bull-dog and a dwarf named BRUMMEY, at Hanley, the details of the combat being dwelt on with ghastly minuteness and fidelity by its special commissioner, who came near fainting in the trying task. The London press boiled over with indignation at the story, Parliamentary investigations were talked of, and the Home Secretary made inquiries. The result is said to be that no such fight took place, and that the sole basis for the *Telegraph's* tale is a legend in Hanley that a century or so ago a dwarf named BRUMMEY made a bet that he would beat any bull-dog, and won his bet. The indignation is now turned toward the luckless *Daily Telegraph*, which, at last advices, was stoutly insisting that the story was true, and that its special commissioner was a sort of literary BAYARD, incapable of deceit. But as it said precisely the same thing at first about its Khivan correspondent, skepticism is hardly satisfied. The *Telegraph* is evidently qualifying itself rapidly for its partnership with the New-York *Herald*. The two papers will soon be able to lend each other a few men.

In Pittsburg and Allegheny City the people appear to be going to work very manfully to clear up the ruins and to provide for the wants of the sufferers from their late calamity. It seems to be the intention of the Pennsylvanians to meet this sudden emergency from their own resources. At one of the relief meetings, yesterday, after some time spent in speech-making, one practical citizen abruptly made the suggestion that the assembly was quite too talkative. This home-thrust was deserved; and it received prompt attention. In Pittsburg, we are glad to say, the deep feeling of the public takes another form of expression than that of words. There seems to be no adequate explanation of the phenomenon by which the cities were deluged. There is no reason, however, for the statement that it was caused by a water-spout. It is most likely that the flood came from what is called a cloud-burst, which, after all, is only a more sudden fall of water than is usual in the heaviest thunder-storms.

FUNDING THE SIX PER CENTS.

It was one of the objects of the most ardent ambition of Gen. GRANT'S first Secretary of the Treasury to fund the six per cent. bonds in bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. Indeed, the interest-charge seemed to that eminent financier the most important element in the situation. He studied and labored constantly to reduce that charge, and, if we may say so, he plumed himself considerably on his success. It was, however, from the first, obvious that Mr. BOUTWELL'S plan was a somewhat short-sighted and narrow one, and that it began at the wrong end of the row. A system which strained the resources of the country to the utmost to pay an interest-bearing debt having many years to run, while it neglected entirely the demand notes which constituted a forced loan from our own people, was necessarily an awkward system, and whatever benefits it conferred were purchased at great cost. But Mr. BOUTWELL clung to this system with great pertinacity, and he longed, with an insatiable longing, to be able to point to the fact that he had reduced the rate of interest on the bonded debt, as an unanswerable proof of the way in which he had added to the strength of the national credit. In pursuance of this purpose, he obtained from Congress an act authorizing the funding of the six per cent. bonds in 5 per cents to the amount of $500,000,000; in 4½ per cents to the amount of $300,000,000, and in 4 per cents to the amount of $1,000,000. How far he accomplished his object, and by what means, are facts tolerably well known to the financial world. The odor of the syndicate was not a pleasant one, and though Mr. BOUTWELL was made the object of much misrepresentation in regard to that scheme, it will be conceded that the scheme itself was not one to be proud of. It was, in effect, an evasion, if not a perversion or violation, of law, and such an act by the Treasury of the United States is not one to be contemplated with satisfaction.

When the present Secretary came into office, he found $179,000,000 of the $500,000,000 of five per cent. bonds authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, still undisposed of. That is, the Government, being authorized to pay off $500,000,000 of six per cents, and issue a like amount of five per cents, or to exchange six per cents for fives, had not exhausted its authority by $179,000,000. The new Secretary immediately determined to see what could be done to complete this portion of the funding. He found the money market of the world in a favorable condition for his purpose. Large amounts of capital were lying idle in London and Germany, in consequence of the depression of trade and the general cautiousness of investors, induced by the American panic of last year and by the condition of business at all important centres. Of course, if the Secretary had simply asked the owners of the six per cent. bonds if they would bring them in and exchange them for fives, he would not have funded a dollar; but the law allowed him to propose to the holders of the six per cents two alternatives—to take their money for their bonds, or to take five per cents. With this lever in his hands, and in the condition of investments generally, the exchange of the bonds was a mere question of time.

It was, however, surrounded with peculiar difficulties. The Secretary could not sell the five per cents in order to pay off the six per cents, because that would temporarily increase the bonded debt of the Government, which he was explicitly forbidden to do. He could only call in the six per cent. bonds by giving three months' notice, and he was not justified in calling in any more of the six per cents than he was likely to have money to pay. He accordingly determined to lay the whole question candidly before the banking community and to ask for proposals to the new loan, at the same time frankly explaining the conditions under which it must be taken, if at all.

The result is that between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000 have been subscribed for at home; enough more to make up $55,000,000 has been subscribed by the ROTHSCHILDS and a party of German bankers; and these latter have been granted the option to take the remainder at any time within six months. The bankers taking the loan receive one quarter of one per cent. commission, which is only one-half the amount allowed by law, and is one-sixth of the amount practically paid by Mr. BOUTWELL. This is certainly favorable to the Government, so far as the actual subscription goes, and there is no reason to doubt that the remainder of the loan, for which an optional subscription has been made, will be taken on the same terms.

There has been some adverse criticism of the method in which the Secretary has conducted the negotiations, the main point of which is that when he found that the home subscriptions in reply to his circular were not sufficient to insure the success of the loan, he did not then open the whole loan to negotiation, giving a chance for competition among combinations of bankers. We do not know how much this would have bettered his case, or advanced the interest of the Government. The number of competitors for such an agreement as the Secretary has made could never have been very large, and there is no evidence that the actual negotiators succeeded in getting any advantage over the Secretary. The contrary seems to be more nearly the truth. At all events, without in any regard straining or evading the law, the Secretary has achieved a decided gain for the country.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The convention now sitting at Brussels, under the Presidency of Baron JOMINI, is regarded abroad with a large amount of distrust. The attempts that have been made to attribute its origin either to the German Chancellor or to a clique of French politicians come from a source of the most untrustworthy kind. There was at one time a project set on foot jointly by the English branch of the Universal Alliance and the French Society for Ameliorating the Lot of Prisoners of War, to hold a conference at Paris in May. But from the time when the former of these bodies waited upon the Czar at Buckingham Palace, during his recent visit to England, the Emperor seems to have appropriated the idea, and to him all credit or otherwise for the present conference must belong. But the Emperor of Russia, notwithstanding all the virtues that it is the fashion in some quarters to attribute to him, does not enjoy the full confidence of European statesmen. His conduct with regard to the Black Sea Treaty, and to his engagements in connection with the recent war in Asia, has left him in no very favorable light. The foreign policy of the Russian Government has never been known to be actuated by other than selfish motives, and the present Emperor has shown that under the same influence he is as ready as his predecessors not only to make treaties, but to break them, and to repudiate his most solemn obligations.

There is, then, sufficient justification for the strong suspicion with which his motives have been regarded. The Brussels Conference, be it remembered, is not a step toward either the millennium or universal peace. Its ostensible object is to lessen the horrors of war, but its real purpose is to increase the advantages and add to the power of the great military nations in time of war. Nothing would do this more effectually than a restriction of the privileges of the maritime powers. Russia and Germany especially desire this. The former, at least, has nothing to fear from her continental neighbors, and if only maritime warfare were to be rendered comparatively harmless, Russia would have no opponents of any consequence anywhere. But in their relations to other States, this country and Great Britain have identical interests. Both are maritime powers. Neither keeps a large standing army, and both are pre-eminently interested in commerce. And in order to show that this identity is not one of mere sentiment, nor one which has no practical value to ourselves, we have only to turn to some of the proposals which are to come under the consideration of the conference at Brussels. We will pass over those more closely affecting the rights of belligerents at sea, because they are rendered nugatory by the firm position taken in the premises by the British Government, whose representative has been instructed to withdraw from the conference in case of any such questions being introduced. There are others which equally affect us. In the event, for instance, of a nation being invaded by an enemy's troops, the people are not to be allowed to defend themselves against the invaders. "Armed bands of men are to be treated as criminals." Volunteers raised for the temporary purpose of defense, are not to be regarded as belligerents. "If captured, they are to have no right to the privileges of prisoners of war, and may be summarily tried and sentenced as highway robbers and pirates."

Such rules are emphatically in the interest, not of peace, but of nations like Russia and Germany, and fearfully dangerous to a nation like ourselves. In the event of a war between the United States and a foreign power they would leave this country to be defended by the few armed troops which now constitute our standing army. And without a declaration of war, it would leave us constantly at the mercy of any strong military power. For it is not to be said that such a war is not possible. If it were not irrelevant to our present purpose, we could, perhaps, point out circumstances which bring it within the region, at least of possibility. This, however, is not necessary, for, as we have said, whether in peace or war, a free, maritime, and commercial country like ours would be placed at constant disadvantage. If such a proposal became an international law, every citizen in every country would, of necessity, have to go through a period of military service and be duly enrolled in the national army. And yet this is one of the propositions which the Emperor of Russia, and for that matter many members of the Universal Alliance also, will offer under the pretense that it is in the interest of peace. To some extent the principle was acted upon by the Germans during the late war with France. It is not, therefore, entirely new, but when it comes to be proposed for general adoption by the man who controls the largest armies possessed by any nation in the world, it may justly give rise to a well-grounded suspicion of his intentions. The sessions of the congress are to be held with closed doors, but public attention cannot be too closely directed to the general aspect of the scheme; neither can too much care be used by the Governments of the maritime powers to prevent the adoption of any proposal intended to increase the power of the great military nations against liberty and the true interests of humanity.

THE LATEST IRISH PHANTOM.

Ireland, to use the image of one of its own most brilliant children, SHEIL, has, ever since the attainment of Catholic emancipation, been following some "splendid phantom." Heated by that triumph, she first clutched at the splendid phantom of Repeal, which, in O'CONNELL'S hands, was but a fiction—a mere threat to use in the game of party for the concentration of the Government and patronage of Ireland in his hands. But that which he intended as the means, became, against his will, the end. The Young Ireland Party, which sprang out of the loins of Repeal, became impatient of the great Agitator's control, and of the peculiar parliamentary policy of which he was the founder. The Young Ireland revolution, or rather riot, of '48, broke out—but, like a lightning flash, scarcely could you cry "Behold it!" when it was gone—gone amid ridicule and laughter, and with it went the splendid phantom of Repeal.

And now comes again a new phantom in the shape of what is termed Home Rule, but which, judging from the recent debate, finds its truest definition in the Irishman's declaration of political faith on landing at the Battery: "I'm ag'in the Government, anyhow." The debate in which the resolution for Home Rule was presented, was introduced by Mr. BUTT, a quondam Irish Orangeman of the fiercest order, and who once gave promise of a bright career. He was followed by a number of small fry, who did not even possess that unfailing Celtic gift of readiness of tongue, two of them having committed the indiscretion which brought such ridicule upon SHEIL after the great meeting of Penneden Heath, of sending to the journals in advance copies of a well-cooked speech, garnished with "cheers" and "immense cheering," which they were unable to deliver in the House. The progress of the debate showed that the Home-rule Party, small even in units, was clearly split into two divisions, one under BUTT representing something resembling that ideal Federalism once fathered by a distinguished Irish representative, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, as a species of substitute for Repeal, and coyly coquetted with by Mr. O'CONNELL for a time; the other division, led by Mr. SULLIVAN, of the Irish *Nation*, going for clean Repeal and the restoration of governmental form and administration to the precise position in which they stood at the period of the union. And as if these elements of disunion were not sufficient, forth goes

"Calm Johnny, who upset the coach"

in 1848, and who will upset this as he would any other on which he was permitted a seat—Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the faithful follower of forlorn hopes, who goes in for clean and absolute separation. Left in the hands of these three sections, this pretty quarrel, if unspoiled by explanation, will soon settle itself. One of the loudest of these patriots, Mr. CALLAN, member of Parliament for Dundalk, was not, we fancy, alone in his opinion when he wrote with gushing confidence to a constituent priest: "If I bought a seat in Parliament for nineteen and six-pence, I would think myself a —— fool if I did not sell it for one pound." This gentleman is evidently eminently fitted for a seat in the future Irish Parliament.

But when the smoke which surrounded this discussion had cleared away, there really only remained to ask to what it owed its birth? What substantial material grievance can Ireland find? She has a free altar, while the Nonconformists, forming the vast bulk of the English people, are compelled to support an established church. She has a system of land law which has violated all the doctrines of political economy to satisfy the Irish passion for the soil. She has a most liberal and generous system of national and middle-class education endowed by the Government, if she desires to take advantage of it. What does she want that home rule can give her? Her first grievance seems to be that of the Irishman in the school story, who cried out, "I will be drowned; nobody shall prevent me." We must be conquered, the Home Rulers exclaim. But England itself, France in its turn, all the fairest lands in Christendom, have been conquered. As Mr. DISRAELI has more than once pointed out, these nations do not boast of their conquest, or wear it as a plume of perpetual grievance. The Irish require a sympathetic arm to lean on. No more than the Poles, to whom in virtues and defects they bear a close resemblance, do they possess the elements of successful national existence. They have never exhibited either unity of thought or consistency of purpose. Loving truth in the abstract—and only in the abstract—indolent in temperament, quick in cunning, proud in imagination, tender in sentiment, awkward in action, passionately attached to country, the Irish character seems to be a singular mixture of all the Eastern, Southern, and Northern races, but lacks the great lever of success—strength. Where it acquires that element from mixture with a sturdier and steadier race there can scarcely be a more beautiful character; but owing to the absence of this element in the pure native form, it has ever been practically resultless. The first conflict of which this debate gave forewarning would be with themselves, their first victory that of one sect or section over the rest.

The only other grievance brought forward during this debate was the ostracism of Irishmen from high office, and this in the face of the fact which Mr. DISRAELI pointed out, that even within his time three Irishmen had held the office of Prime Minister; and the present Lord Chancellor of England, the first officer under the Crown, is an Irishman. No later than a few years back, every one of the great outlying British dominions was governed by an Irishman, Lord MAYO being Governor General of India, Lord LISGAR of Australia, and Lord MONCK of Canada, besides Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, Major BLACKHALL, Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Sir JOHN DOYLE, and Mr. DOMNICK DALY, of lesser colonies. Any one of such men as Sir GARNET WOLSELEY is worth whole ship loads of Home Rulers. The debate must, if any reason dwells in Ireland, have at least the good effect of awakening her people to a sense of their folly in pursuing such a shadow. Let them learn that by industrious and temperate habits, and the acquisition of wealth and distinction, they will better serve their country than by making themselves occasion for ridicule by playing at such absurd and dangerous pastimes. It cannot be that they would exchange the blessings they enjoy under their present form of Government,—even with its supposed faults, the most temperate and just which civilization has seen—for this wild venture of Home Rule, and the native despotism and religious intolerance which would be sure to follow its enactment.

A CATCH-PENNY TRICK.

A correspondent of THE TIMES directs attention to what we cannot but regard as a very small trick to catch pennies on the part of one of our street railway companies. The Broadway Railroad has a switch at the corner of Wooster and Broome streets, by which it taps Broadway at the corner of the latter street. This is well enough, and is doubtless a convenience to some of those who use this line, or we may be sure that the rails would long ago have been taken up as an unprofitable investment. But this accommodation of a few has all along been an unmitigated nuisance to many, as we have been made aware even before the receipt of our correspondent's letter. For there is not a day that scores of passengers taking these cars in haste, as he did, do not find themselves, too late, (at any rate after the payment of fare,) on the Broome street branch. Our estimate of the number of persons thus put to inconvenience, and to the expenditure of another fare, is very low, as we know not only from the testimony of a civil conductor, who said that this happened frequently, but from that of another conductor to another correspondent that he, the former, had had as many as five passengers on one trip who were misled in this way.

And certainly there could not be a better trap set to catch unwary five-cent pieces than that afforded by the cars of the Broome street branch of this Broadway line. They are exactly like the others in every particular, except the thin red line round the top, on which, in small letters, is painted the terminus of the route. Now, as people take cars and omnibuses in the City, they do not, and, we may almost say, they cannot, stop to read little rows of words, and pick out minute differences between cars alike in all essential respects, and running on the same rails in the same avenues. It is unreasonable to expect this to be done; and the facts justify the conclusion that the managers of the road do not expect or desire it to be done. What they seem to desire is to have one of their cars mistaken for the other, in order that the passenger, having paid them five cents to be taken from Ninth street to the City Hall, shall be compelled to pay them another five cents to take them from Broome street to the latter place. But passengers thus misled will, if they take our advice, be very careful not pay their extra fare to this company, of which J. W. FOSHAY is President, THOMAS B. KERR, Treasurer, and R. H. LEADBETTER, Superintendent. Let every passenger thus misled by the neglect of these gentlemen to distinguish their cars properly from one another make it a point, (if he will not walk the rest of his way, which would do him good rather than harm,) instead of going back down Broome street to "take the next car," as the conductors recommend, to take an omnibus, or walk a shorter distance to the Crosby Street or the Fourth Avenue Line, which will bring him to the same neighborhood just as speedily. This should be done, and in no mere spiteful mood—although a moderate exhibition of spite under such circumstances by the several individuals of our much-imposed-upon public would be productive of good—but with the determination that the managers of this road shall not profit by their own wrong.

For even if the failure to distinguish these cars arises from mere neglect, (which is not probable,) such neglect on the part of a railway company is a wrong, and one which every man should do all that he can to make unprofitable, unpleasant, and, if it could be accomplished, absolutely impossible, to those guilty of it. A reasonable care for the convenience of the public, in whose thoroughfares this company has a monopoly, would cause these cars to be distinguished as broadly as possible from each other—if not by being entirely of a different color, at least by having every other panel on the side of those of the branch line red or blue, (the cars themselves being yellow,) with very legible signs inside telling the terminus. At night they should be distinguished by lights of different colors, which should be placed at the sides of the cars as well as at the end, so that a passenger who does not happen to see them coming "end on" may see very plainly which is which. For if, from momentary thoughtlessness, or because he is not an habitual traveler on this line, and so does not know that some of its cars go to one place and some to another, he happens to take the wrong car, the last mark of care for his comfort and convenience that he can expect, even from the civilest conductor, is the inquiry whether he wishes to go to Broome street or to Barclay.

Contrary to the usage in all other civilized countries, the managers of our lines of public travel deem themselves in no way responsible for the comfort, convenience, or rightful information of their passengers, except just in so far as it affects their own receipts. To be sure, they will not allow a man to murder you, or, perhaps, to spit in your face—although he may spit upon you almost anywhere else without rebuke; but of that sense of responsibility in regard to their passengers which one finds in all the managers and servants of French, German, and English railway companies and steam lines, we have little here, or none. We are taken like living freight in an ordinary or in a "palace" car, according to the amount we pay, but with as little looking after as if we were bundles and boxes. It seems as if the next move in this direction would be to check us one by one like baggage, and think of us only at the stations at which we were due according to the way-bill. And, indeed, in this there would be some advantage over the present system, for it would oblige these monopolists, who are facetiously styled public servants, at least to find out where we wished to go, and not land us, by a little trick of their own, at one place when our destination was another. As to this question of the Broadway Line, we hope that the gentlemen above named will hasten to relieve themselves from the unpleasant imputations which they now invite.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

A GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMAN NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 28.—The Republican Convention of Delaware met at Georgetown to-day. The attendance of delegates from all counties was full, and the proceedings were harmonious. On the nomination for Governor, the contest between Dr. Isaac Jump, of Kent, and Lewis Thompson, of New-Castle, was practically decided by the choice of delegates on Saturday in favor of the former, and only one formal ballot was taken resulting, for Jump, 119; for Thompson, 42. The nomination was then made unanimous. For Congress, the present member, Hon. Jas. R. Lofland, was renominated by acclamation, no other candidate appearing. The resolutions mostly refer to State issues, supporting representation in the Legislature on the basis of population, demanding the repeal of the laws attaching wages, taxing mortgages and loan associations, opposing property tests as qualifications for office, and representing the need of a better school system. The course of Mr. Lofland in Congress is eulogized, but no reference is made to President Grant or national affairs. The question of the Civil Rights bill, upon which a resolution was suggested, was avoided, though it had been desired by some to have a resolution disapproving the bill. Both candidates are from Kent County, and both represent the same elements in the party. The New-Castle County Republicans consider the claims of their county ignored, but strong efforts will be made to overcome any lukewarmness on that account.

CANADA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TRIP THROUGH ONTARIO.

ROSSEAU, Ontario, July 28.—His Excellency the Governor General and suite arrived here to-day, and received an enthusiastic welcome. After receiving addresses and visiting several places of interest, the party re-embarked on board the steamer Nipissing. They expect to reach Parry Sound to-night.

FRENCH WAR VESSELS GOING TO QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, July 28.—A telegram received at the office of the French Consulate General announces that the French man-of-war Magicienne, Admiral Thomaset, and the dispatch steamer Adonis, Commandant Haman Leve, arrived at St. Pierre, Miquelon, to-day, on a visit to the St. Lawrence, and states that they will come to Quebec.

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—MR. EDWARD YOUNG AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 28.—The Parliamentary committee intrusted last session with the consideration of the Prohibitory Liquor law question having embodied in their report a resolution recommending that steps be taken to procure fuller and more satisfactory information regarding the operation of the law in such States of the neighboring Union as have adopted and enforced it, the Government, in pursuance of the terms of that recommendation, has appointed Frederick Davis and Rev. John Manning a commission to make the necessary inquiries and report.

Mr. Edward Young, Chief the United States Bureau of Statistics, has arrived here. His mission is to arrange with the Customs Department so as to secure more correct statistical returns of the trade relations between the two countries.

An improvement is reported in the square timber trade. Sales of three large rafts is announced at eighteen and one-half cents, twenty-two and twenty-two and one-half cents per cubic foot. The latter was for cash. Sawed lumber continues dull, and only small sales are reported.

JAPAN.

WRECK AND LOSS OF TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES—COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE JAPANESE ARMS IN FORMOSA—THE "FOURTH" IN YOKOHAMA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The steam-ship Altona brings Yokohama dates to July 4. The Japanese steamer Tai Omiru was lost on the 15th of June, on the West Coast. Twenty-seven lives were lost.

The news from Formosa is to the effect that the Japanese are driving the aborigines from the coast. The Japanese war vessels were still on the coast of Formosa.

The anniversary of American Independence was properly observed in Yokohama. A grand ball was given at the American Consulate.

The comet had been observed from Japan, and was looked upon by the natives as a favorable omen in connection with the war in Formosa, where the tribes have come to terms with Japan and accepted the flag of that country.

A Greek church has been opened by the Russian missionaries at Hakodadi.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 28.—The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association began in the High School building at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, by President McMillan calling the meeting to order, and prayer by Z. Paddock, D. D. An address of welcome was made by D. M. Halburt, Mayor, and a response by President McMillan, which was followed by his annual address. Dr. T. S. Lambert, of New-York, delivered an address on "Duality of Mind as Correlated to Duality of Brain." Among the prominent gentlemen present are Superintendents Ellis, of Rochester; Smith, of Syracuse; Batlie, of Troy; Field, of Brooklyn; Sanford, of Middletown; President Harrison, of the Normal College of New-York; Ex-Superintendent Slade, of Buffalo; Prof. Johnson, of Missouri; Prof. Clark, of Canandaigua; James Cruikshank, of Brooklyn; President Hoove, of the Cortland Normal School; Deputy Superintendent Bulkley, of Brooklyn.

THE IRON OUTLOOK.

Prices of iron, it is now believed, says the Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch*, are about to show a steady advance, and the reason for this belief is based upon the rise during the last few days of bar-iron to three cents per pound. It is asserted that the tide which had been setting in against the manufacturers so persistently has now definitely turned, and that the active demand which exists at present is not likely to diminish. As an evidence of the high anticipations formed, one of the largest Philadelphia producers who has just received an order for 1,000 tons, to be delivered after September next, has refused to fill it from the fact that a further advance would take place before that time. Those who needed iron have not been buying lately expecting a lower figure would be touched, but it is now established beyond doubt that the mill men have been acute in their predictions, and have raised prices at an opportune time. Some believe this rise of price is a mere "spurt," but it has a tendency to make dealers sanguine of a renewal of brightness and activity in the business. Though the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, are not producing two-thirds of the former amount of material, and the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley furnaces have iron piled up waiting a demand, the Bethlehem Iron Company are running to their full capacity. On the whole, there is a slightly improved aspect of the business, and there is reason for believing that the trade will soon show signs of returning prosperity, at least if the energy which has just developed itself increases with the expected celerity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning, I took, in haste, a Broadway car at Ninth street. As I sat reading my newspaper I found myself and the car brought to a stand at the corner of Broome street and Broadway, when I was expecting to be carried down to the City Hall. The conductor was civil, and expressed his regret, saying that "it often happened." This I know, for it has often happened in my own case. There is nothing to distinguish one set of these cars, running on the same track and belonging to the same line from the other but a narrow line of dusky red around the top, on which is painted "Broome street," &c. It seems to me that a remedy is needed in this case, and that it is one which may be properly brought to the attention of THE TIMES. G. W. R.

TUESDAY, July 28, 1874.

A NEW KIND OF TORPEDO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have heard from me once before during the riots between the Orangemen and the Catholics. To-day I send you my card again on a subject equally inflammable. A party brought into our office to-day a torpedo which he wished to sell us for twenty-five cents, with a receipt to make as many more as we wanted. It was in the form of a liquid which could be used to erase from any paper anything written thereon, and leave the surface so that it could be rewritten upon, and the erasure not noticed. He said he had sold one hundred and fifty receipts in Wall street, and a gross of bottles to one of the banks. Any house that puts temptation in the way of their clerks in such speculating times as the present does not only an injury to their clerks, but may some day be blown up themselves.

A MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 27, 1874.

DEEPO—DAYPO—DEPPO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When a child wants light, he goes to his mother or father, whom he considers fountains of inexhaustible wisdom. When a man is in the same predicament, he rushes to the newspaper. With my best bow, I humbly ask for instruction. Two years ago a fashionable lady suggested to me that that very common word, *depot*, signifying a railroad station, should be pronounced *deppo*. Suddenly I fell to thinking. It occurred to me to ask if it was in common use sufficiently to be printed without italics, and to be considered fairly as an English word. We should so regard it, I apprehend. Then we infer that, as far as may be, it should follow the laws of English pronunciation, somewhat modified, perhaps, by its French parentage. Euphony (or custom) could not tolerate *deepott*. Then, has not the instinct of the masses caught the true, proper pronunciation—*deepo*? *Vox populi* is not always *vox diaboli*. Regarding it as a French word, we must say *daypo*. But what law of philology can support *deppo*? Is it pigeon-English? Is it the dictum of smatterers? What is it? CAERLEON.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 25, 1874.

THE SEWERAGE OF NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interesting article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 20th inst. on the subject of the sewerage of the City, while correct in the main, was so worded as to convey to its readers very erroneous impressions on some points. This was, doubtless, unintentional on the part of the writer; but as several articles have recently appeared in the daily papers of the same tenor, all ascribing to the present Department of Public Works credit for the reorganization of the sewerage system, and insinuating that before Mr. Tweed's creation of that department everything was irregularly and carelessly done, it seems but just that a correct statement of the facts should be given.

Prior to 1849 the sewers appear to have been constructed without any system or any particular supervision. In that year the act creating the Croton Aqueduct Department made it a portion of the duty to construct and repair sewers, with the proviso that such construction should be "subject to the orders and directions of the Common Council as to the times and places of building new sewers, and to the general plan which has been or may be adopted for the sewerage and drainage of said City." The Croton Aqueduct Board very soon found that this restriction upon their powers completely destroyed all possibility of effecting any reform in the sewerage system. The Common Council, regardless of everything but political and personal considerations, ordered detached lines of sewerage and neglected the construction of others which were needed, and made no provision for the establishment of any system. The reports of the Croton Board nearly every year protested against this wretched course, but without avail. At length, in July, 1863, the Common Council adopted an ordinance authorizing surveys for establishing a system of sewerage, but provided no funds for the purpose. The Legislature of 1864 granted power to raise money, and in August 1864 the first regular and systematic plan of sewerage for a district ever made in the City of New-York was submitted to the Common Council. The district embraced the region between Eighth avenue and the Hudson River from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first street. The Common Council contemptuously laid the matter over, and in consequence were treated to some very plain language by the Croton Board in their report for 1864. At last, on April 12, 1865, the Legislature passed a short but remarkably clear and concise act constituting the Bureau of Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department, giving to that department the sole power of devising plans and constructing sewers throughout the City. Mr. Alfred W. Craven, who had been the Chief Engineer of the department since its organization, and had for years been striving to bring about this end, at once organized the Bureau of Sewers, and placed at its head Mr. Theodore Weston. To these gentlemen are due the thorough plans for sewerage of the new districts, and much of the improvement of the old and faulty net-work of sewers, built at first according to caprice rather than system. The excellent methods of transacting the business of the office, and of preparing the assessment rolls which are still employed in this bureau were introduced by Mr. Weston, who retired from the position he had held with credit to himself and benefit to the City, only on the accession of Mr. Tweed to the Commissionership of Public Works in May, 1870.

Any modifications of his plans which have since been made have shown a tendency rather to return to the theory of sewer building of thirty years ago, than an advance in modern progress. C. E.

THE AUSTRIAN RESERVES.

An Austrian War Office order recently issued requires the one-year volunteer invariably to qualify for a "Reserve" officer's commission under penalty of serving a second year with the colors should he fail to come up to this test. It must be presumed that this device is a legacy from Baron Kuhn. It was a favorite object with the late War Minister of Vienna to endeavor not merely to copy but to improve on the Prussian model, and the particular class of young men who wish to serve as *einjährige* have been specially subjected to experiments, the tendency of which has been to render the business a much more troublesome burden at Prague or Olmütz than it is at Bonn or Königsberg, and proportionately to make Baron Kuhn unpopular with the wealthier classes of society. His idea was, in fact, that every young man allowed the privilege should be a thorough soldier for the time, whereas in Prussia the one-year service is notoriously treated as secondary to, or, at the most, co-ordinate with, the real occupation of the future merchant or lawyer. In such matters Baron Kuhn seems hardly to have been very practical minded, for the result of his severity has been that the service has been in every possible way evaded by such of the wealthy as had little military taste, and the very class who habitually with ease pass the "practical examination" as reserve officers in North Germany have been missed thus far in Austria. It is evidently to supply the want that the new compulsory system has been introduced, but it will of course increase the unpopularity of the service demanded.

THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

A correspondent writing from Rome to the Paris *Débats* says:

"The transfer of the capital to this city was so incomplete that the Ministers are obliged to go to Florence every time they project any great measure. That state of things has not only the inconvenience of causing frequent journeys, but further entails great delay in the management of affairs, and the public complains loudly of the time lost. And the evil is not likely to cease soon, at least as regards the Ministry of Finance, for some years yet will elapse before the immense building now in course of construction can receive all the branches of that service which are to be concentrated there. Nothing seems to be as yet decided relative to the dissolution of Parliament. Some persons, ordinarily well informed, assert that the Government is not indisposed to convoke the present Chamber about October, in order to submit to it the discussion on the Budget for 1875, and some urgent bills. The electoral manifesto issued by the Left has produced but a slight effect; it is even said to have disappointed those who inspired it or drew it up. An effort has been made to repair that check by coming to an understanding with some dissidents as to the preparation of a new document; the only result has been to widen the separation. The Left is at present divided into two well-defined factions; one, which inclines to the Young Opposition, is directed by a septuagenarian Deputy; the other delights in calling itself the Historical Opposition. People ask why it does not date its origin from the creation, for the first leader of opposition in the world was Cain."

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE SARATOGA MEETING.

THE ALABAMA STAKES WON BY REGARDLESS, THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH BY KATIE PEASE, AND THE STEEPLE-CHASE BY GEORGE WEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 28, 1874.

The second day's racing of the Saratoga Association opened with a clouded sky, but by 11 o'clock the sun came out and things looked more propitious. Although the programme for the day's racing was not as attractive as that on Saturday, the spectators filled the grand stand. The track was somewhat heavy for the first race, from the heavy storm of last night, but it dried rapidly and the dust flew in the three-quarter dash. Three races were on the card, and the knowing suffered severely in the first which was the Alabama Stakes, one mile and an eighth, for three-year-old fillies. This was won by Regardless, while the favorite, Bonaventure, did not gain a place. The second race, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, was won by Katie Pease, who had the best of the start. The time was remarkably fast for the condition of the track. The steeple-chase brought out only two starters, and West won easily in consequence of Bullet falling on the lower turn. Three of the boys, in the three-quarter dash, were suspended during the meeting for disobeying the injunctions of the starter—a punishment that will make them more careful in the future of delaying the start and trying the patience of the spectators. The details of the racing are given below:

THE ALABAMA STAKES.

The first race of the day was the Alabama Stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth, which closed with forty-two nominations. This stake is comparatively a new one, having been inaugurated in 1872, when it was won by Woodbine in 2:06½, and last year Minnie Mac captured the prize in 2:01¾. The race of to-day was, therefore, the third renewal, and had the following seven starters: D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure A. Belmont's b. f. Beatrice and b. f. Countess, C. F. Elwes' ch. f. Moonbeam, F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. f. Valdine. Although Bonaventure was a great favorite the night before the race, the heaviness of the track caused the others to sell close up, as will appear from the quotations:

Bonaventure	$250	$200	$250
Madge	165	125	225
Countess Beatrice	140	110	200
Regardless	180	115	200
Moonbeam	25	20	40
Valdine	25	20	35
Total	$785	$590	$950

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong-pole midway of the homestretch. After breaking away twice and having a false start they were sent off in good style, with Regardless and Valdine leading, but Countess immediately passed them, and when they reached the stand she was a length ahead of Regardless, who was the same distance in front of Beatrice, Valdine fourth, Madge, Bonaventure, and Moonbeam making the rear division. Countess made the pace hot round the turn, but Regardless kept with her, lapping her quarter, Moonbeam in the meantime running into the third place. At the quarter-pole Countess was a length in front of Regardless, who was the same distance in advance of Moonbeam, a length ahead of Valdine, fourth, Beatrice fifth, Bonaventure sixth, and Madge seventh. As they went along the backstretch, Bonaventure ran up into the fourth place, but there was no change in the positions of the leaders, Countess keeping in front and continuing to make the pace hot. As they approached the half-mile pole Bonaventure ran up to the head of Moonbeam, and the pair passed Regardless, but Countess maintained the lead. As they came round the lower turn, Moonbeam, Bonaventure, and Regardless closed upon Countess, and the four were in a bunch at the three-quarter pole. When they came up the homestretch Regardless shot into the lead, and Countess followed her, a fine struggle ensuing between them up to the furlong pole, where all the others were evidently beaten. Regardless had too much speed for Countess however, for as they approached the goal, she jumped clear of her, and finally won the race in the fastest time it was ever run in, viz.: 2:00¼. She beat out Countess a length and a half, the latter being three lengths ahead of Madge, who was leading Moonshine a neck, Bonaventure fifth, Beatrice sixth, and Valdine seventh.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Alabama Stakes, a sweepstake of $50 each, pay or play, with $1,000 added; for fillies foaled in 1871; one mile and an eighth, closed with forty-two nominations. Value of stakes, $3,100.

F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity	1
A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington	2
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama	3
W. M. Conner's (C. F. Elwees) ch. f. Moonbeam, by Planet, out of Edina	4
W. H. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West, out of Maggie G.	5
August Belmont's b. f. Beatrice, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice	6
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. f. Valdine by Lexington, out of Volga	7

Time—2:00¼.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The second race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for which the following eleven were entered, viz.: J. W. Hunt Reynold's ch. g. Marmion, R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Warminster, Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, August Belmont's b. f. Theodora, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katie Pease, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, Jas. McKee's ch. f. Minnie Mac, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, W. Cottrill's ch. g. First Chance, and R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew. Just before the start Marmion was withdrawn, and the other ten faced the starter. Of course Katie Pease was a great favorite, as will be seen from the following pools:

Katie Pease	$500	$500	$620
Catesby	115	120	180
Dublin	105	120	120
First Chance	120	120	85
Theodora	70	60	40
Minnie Mac, Warminster filly, Quits, Mildew, Governess.	170	170	180
Total	$1,080	$1,090	$1,125

THE RACE.

They were started from the extra stretch or shute, and considerable trouble was experienced in getting them off. At last the starter dropped his flag, and Katie Pease had a length the best of it, Governess being second, and the Warminster filly third—the others in a ruck. As they ran down the shute, First Chance and Dublin together ran past all but Katie, and when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole, Katie Pease was still showing the way by a length, First Chance and Dublin together, struggling for second place, while the others were close behind them. As they ran round the lower turn, Quits came up and Dublin fell back. Quits immediately challenged First Chance, and the pair were head and head, with Dublin close behind them. In this way they turned into the homestretch, Katie Pease still in front and with nothing to interfere with her. As they came up the homestretch, Minnie Mac made a rush from behind and was followed up by Dublin and the Warminster filly. Katie still held the lead, and finally won the race easily by two lengths, in the fast time of 1.17¼. Minnie Mac was second, half a length in front of Dublin, third, the Warminster filly fourth, Catesby and First Chance together, the others straggling.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE, purse $500, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. g. Katie Pease, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 105 pounds	1
James McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 105 pounds	2
Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 90 pounds	3
R. W. Cameron's b. f., 3 years, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 87 pounds	4
Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, 108 pounds	0
W. H. Cottrill's ch. g. First Chance, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Dot, 87 pounds	0
August Belmont's b. f. Theodora, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Camilla, 87 pounds	0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 105 pounds	0
R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, 5 years, by imp. Lexington, out of Milred, 111 pounds	0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, 4 years, by Planet, out of Katona, 105 pounds	0
J. W. Hunt Reynold's ch. g. Marmion, 4 years, by Planet, out of La Grande Duchesse	dr.

Time—1:17¼.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The sport was brought to a close with a steeplechase, for which there were only two starters, viz.: George West and Bullet, the former being the favorite at two to one. They were started behind the judge's stand, on the east side of the extra track, and ran down parallel with it, West taking the lead, and going over the first obstacle, a stone wall, three lengths in the lead. They traveled round the east field, taking the numerous jumps, with West six lengths in front, until they came to the west section of the water jump, where West led eight lengths. They made two leaps across the shute into the west field, and over the regular track on the turn, dropping down beyond the track in front of Hunter & Travers' stables. They ran outside the track and met four obstacles, which they went over without accident, coming again into the east field, with West still leading. They then came up parallel with the homestretch and took two walls handsomely, and then came to the water jump a second time, which West jumped four lengths in front. Making two leaps across the shute, again they went into the west field, and going over a wall in the centre made a circuit and came round the turn toward the stand, and then shaped their course parallel with the shute down to the half-mile pole, where they came into the regular track for home. When they came round the lower turn, Bullet began closing upon West, but fell at the hurdle, and West came home by himself, receiving quite an ovation from the spectators who delight in this kind of sport. The rider of Bullet afterward remounted and came home for second money. The time was 5:56.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Free Handicap Steeple-chase; $700 to the winner, $150 to the second horse; about three miles.

Jos. Donahue's ch. g. George West, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 150 pounds	1
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 154 pounds	2

Time—5:56.

THE CLEVELAND TROTTING CLUB.

FIRST DAY OF THE MEETING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—This was the first day of the meeting of the Cleveland Trotting Club. Before the first race was called the sky cleared and the weather was all that could be desired.

First race; purse, $5,000 for 2:24 class; $3,000 to first; $1,250 to second; $750 to third. Castle Boy and Lulu were the favorites, the latter leading for the first choice. The race was won by Lulu, who took the second, third, and fourth heats; the second place being hotly contested for by Bodine and Triumph.

Lulu	2	1	1	1
Bodine	1	2	2	4
Triumph	3	6	3	2
Badger Girl	4	4	5	3
Castle Boy	5	3	4	5
Derby	7	5	6	6
Brother Jonathan	6	dr.		

Time—First heat: Quarter, 35; half mile, 1.09¾; three-quarters, 1.46; mile, 2.22¼. Second heat: quarter, 34; half mile, 1.09½; three-quarters, 1.45; mile, 2.20½. Third heat: quarter, 38; half mile, 1.15; three-quarters, 1.52½; mile, 2.23¼. Fourth heat: quarter, 35; half mile, 1.09½; three-quarters, 1.46¾; mile, 2.24¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $2,500, for 2:34 class; $1,250 to the first, $625 to the second, $375 to third, $250 to fourth. There were eleven entries, of which Monarch, Jr., was the favorite, selling in the pools at three to one against the field. There were ten starters, Red Oak being drawn. The race was won easily by Monarch, Jr., in three straight heats.

Monarch, Jr.	1	1	1
Ben Smith	4	2	2
Kitty D.	2	4	6
Jean Ingelow	3	3	5
Tom Britton	7	6	3
Effie	8	5	7
Lady Alice	7	8	4
Bowman Clark Chief	10	7	8
Frank	5	9	10
Jerry Postell	6	10	9

Time—First heat, quarter, 35½; half mile, 1:12½; three-quarters, 1:51; mile, 2:28¾; second heat, quarter, 36½; half mile, 1:12; three-quarters, 1:51½; mile, 2:20¾; third heat, quarter, 38; half mile, 1:15; three-quarters, 1:52½; mile, 2:30¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,500 for 2:50 class; $750 to first; $375 to second; $225 to third; $150 to fourth. There were five entries and four starters, Limber Jim being drawn. James Howell, Jr., was the favorite selling in the pools, three and four to one against the field, with Major Root second. The race was won without effort by Jame Howell, Jr., in three straight heats.

James Howell, Jr.	1	1	1
Lewinsky	2	4	2
Major Root	4	2	3
T. J. Stevens	3	3	4

Time.—First Heat—Quarter, 36; half mile, 1:16; three-quarters, 1:53½; mile, 2:32¼. Second Heat—Quarter, 36; half mile, 1:13½; three-quarters, 1:52½; mile, 2:32¾. Third Heat—Quarter, 36; half mile, 1:14; three-quarters, 1:53; mile, 2:30¾.

In the first race a large amount of money was lost on Castle Boy, he being the prime favorite up to the calling of the race. In the second and third races the favorites won with ease. A very enjoyable feature of the day was music furnished by Gilmore's Band. The programme for to-morrow is the free-for-all race, in which American Girl, Goldsmith Maid, and Judge Fullerton are to go; the 2:29 race, in which there are seven entries, and the mile heats running race, for which there are seven entries. The pool-selling to-night is confined almost entirely to the 2:29 race, in which Lucille Golddust is the favorite, with Stuart Maloney for the second choice.

OBITUARY.

JEAN HENRI GRAND PIERRE, D.D.

Jean Henri Grand Pierre, D.D., for many years Pastor of L'oratoire, the most important French Protestant church in Paris, died near Basle, in Switzerland, on the 10th inst. Born near the close of the last century, at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, he received his academical and theological education at the College in his native city, and at the University of Tubingen, in Germany. He commenced his ministerial labors at Basle in 1823. His piety, his eloquence, and his success as a preacher attracted general attention, not only in Switzerland, but in France, and in 1827 he was called to Paris to take charge of the House of Missions, which was a theological seminary for training missionaries. From this institution have gone forth most of the French Protestant missionaries. He remained in this position for twenty years, engaged as Director and Professor of Theology. He published a number of volumes of commentaries and sermons, exhibiting profound scholarship, high culture, and great ability. In 1838 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from the College of New-Jersey. At the time of the revolution in 1830 he was called upon to preach in a chapel upon one of the finest boulevards in Paris. It was soon crowded, and a much larger one was obtained in the street Taitbout. This chapel was also soon crowded by the élite of Paris, in the social, as well as in the religious world. Probably no preaching in the present century has attracted so much attention in Paris, and produced such marvelous results in the Protestant Church. Among his auditors may be mentioned the Duc De Broglie and his wife, the daughter of Mme. De Stael, Count Pelet, Admiral Ver-Huel, M. Guizot, and others. Even the Roman Catholics attended these services, and regret was expressed that M. Grand Pierre could not preach in some large Catholic church of the capital. A still larger chapel became necessary, and here he preached for years. This chapel passed into the Independent Protestant Church, and Dr. Grand Pierre, preferring to remain in the national church, took a church in the suburbs of Paris. The revolution of 1848 led to the closing of the House of Missions for some time, and he was subsequently called to L'Oratoire. M. Coquerel among the "Liberals," and M. Grand Pierre among the orthodox were the most eloquent preachers in the French Protestant Church, until M. Adolphe Monod, and others among the younger ministers, arose to stand beside them. In the last position he remained for more than twenty years, and only retired in 1872, when he found that after a service of fifty years, his strength was no longer equal to the onerous duties of his position. He was not merely a preacher and a pastor, but as President of the Consistory of Paris, he had the direction of many of the most important affairs of the Church. So great was his influence that the Roman Catholics used to call him the "Protestant Pope." In addition to his other labors he was for many years the editor of *L'Espérance*, the chief Protestant journal of France, which he conducted with much ability and such skill as to avoid censure from the various Governments who controlled France at successive periods. He was chaplain to the Duchess of Orleans, and his political sympathies were, probably, with that family, yet he was made a member of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon. Dr. Grand Pierre witnessed the revolutions of 1830, 1848, 1852, and 1870. He visited America twice, and was well known to many Americans. Few active American Christians visited Paris without hearing him preach and sharing his kindly hospitality. He was visiting his brother-in-law, Dr. Arnold Guyot, the distinguished Professor of Physical Geography at Princeton, N. J., when the Franco-German war broke out. He hastened home, and arrived just in time to witness the downfall of the Empire. He remained in Paris during the siege, and also during the Commune. He established an ambulance or hospital in his own house, and he and Mme. Grand Pierre attended the sick and wounded with their own hands. After resigning his position in 1872 he retired to Lausanne, in Switzerland, where his health gradually failed. He had just returned from a visit of some weeks to Paris, and was spending a few days with friends near Basle, where he died after a short illness. He leaves a widow but no children, and only one grandchild.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.

The Schenectady *Union* says a similar difficulty to that on the Athens Road has now broken out about a half mile west of Hoffman's, except that here there is an almost unaccountable lifting up of the track. For some time back, says the *Union*, about 100 feet of the road-bed has been gradually rising, at times making the passage of trains more or less difficult. The soil has been taken off at various times as fast as it rose, in order to keep the track down where it should be, but still men are kept at the place nights to watch it. The occurrence is a curious one. It is difficult enough to account for land sinking, but to find a reason for its lifting itself up is still more so. It is said, however, that the hard-pan nearest the surface is underlaid by quicksand to an unknown depth, and that unusual under-currents of water from the highlands above flowing down upon the quicksand element, and being unable to escape by the ordinary channels, creates such a pressure that the hard-pan above is forced up, carrying the track with it. The remedy that is being tried is to dig a deep ditch on the upper side of the road, with a view of catching the water from the hill and conducting it off in underground pipes, so that it will not reach the quicksand under the road-bed.

SEA CLIFF.

TENT LIFE ON THE SHORES OF THE SOUND.

CAMP MEETINGS NOW, AND WHAT THEY WERE—AN OLD SISTER'S GRIEVANCES—RECENT SERVICES—AMUSEMENTS ON THE GROUNDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, Long Island, Monday, July 27, 1874.

Although the beginning of the camp meeting last Thursday was made not with great demonstration, nor with the attendance of an immense concourse of people, yet a wonderful increase has now taken place, both in enthusiasm and in the multitudes in attendance. Sea Cliff is crowded. The Sea Cliff House furnishes sleeping room for more than 500 guests, and eating facilities for about 1,000. Some are lodged in a cozy and curious building originally erected for a "preachers' rest." It is half lodgings and half chapel. In its lower story prayer-meetings are held at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the voice of song serves as a gong to rouse the sleepers from their slumbers. Some of the campers rest on cots in large tents, which remind us of the days of army hospitals, only that the cots have no label at the head to designate what is the matter with the occupants.

Friday and Saturday were busy days in the Tabernacle, the attendance being continually on the increase. Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Southern Methodist Church, made hosts of friends by a sermon of great ability on God's adaptation to the necessities of the human race. His text was, "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul, therefore will I hope in Him." He pictured God as the omniscient and all-powerful, and yet, in His wonderful condescension, adapting Himself to the wants of the humblest of His creation. Although the Bishop's sermon was one of great length it was listened to with close attention throughout. Toward the close he became exceedingly eloquent, and carried the congregation to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The shoutings and cries of "Amen!" and "Glory to God!" rang through the immense building, reminding the hearers of the palmy days of camp-meetings, when the campers roughed it in the woods, without thirty thousand dollar tabernacles, fifty thousand dollar hotels, tastefully decorated cottages, or any of the accessories which make camp-meeting at Sea Cliff so delightful. The old people, by the way, who used to attend camp-meetings of the primitively rustic sort regard the camping of the present day as an effete and refined institution. The other day an old Methodist sister button-holed me, as I was coming out of the Tabernacle, and poured the burden of her grieved heart into my ears. She expressed great dissatisfaction with this camp-meeting, and with all the camp-meetings now held. She said it wasn't so when the was younger. Then people went to the woods. They didn't come to bring their fine clothes and show off, like these girls at the hotel, who just spend their time playing croquet and going round with the young men. Then folks were serious, and everybody came to hear the preaching. Then it was no odds what kind of a tent you had, nor how old it was; you just pitched it on the ground, and if the rain came down at night and the thing got wet, and the water ran all round you, why you know you didn't catch cold nor nothing if you only had the grace of God in your heart. But now they have these water-proof tents with board floors to them, and mahogany furniture and pianos in them, and it isn't like the old times.

The good woman then proceeded to explain how modern degeneracy had produced a falling off in the length of the sermons. This she looked on as a dangerous sign of the times. In her day some of the sermons were three hours long, but now the people think it a good deal to sit out a two-hour sermon. To the old lady's last statement I most cordially assented, for I think, with most of the people here, that two hours is about an hour and a quarter longer than a sermon ought to be, if the preacher preaches it with any idea that his hearers will remember it. This excellent woman went her way and I went mine, and we shall probably never agree as to what constitutes a profitable camp-meeting. On further inquiry I found that the dear old soul was lodging in one of the most delightful and home-like cottages on the cliff. I had supposed she slept on the ground on a bundle of straw, and that the night winds nearly blew her tent away.

Did you ever think how comfortable it is to live in a tent? Few people who have not tried tenting have any idea how comfortable it can be made. There are a number of families here who tent for the whole Summer.

Rev. Dr. Dupuy, of the *Christian Advocate*; J. E. Cornell, Esq., of Brooklyn; Mr. L. L. Whitlock, of the same place, who has charge of the sportive and aquatic interests of Sea Cliff, and several others have their tents and ranges of tents. These are all nicely furnished, and some of them even have pianos—to the horror of the good old sister to whose troubles I have already referred. All of them are storm-proof, which I know, not only from the statements of the inmates, but from personal observation. Sometimes, after a heavy rain-storm, I have visited them, just for the fun of seeing how wet the inhabitants were, and have found them all as dry as Noah and his family ever were in the ark. The fact is, this style of tenting beats anything that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob ever enjoyed. They had no pianos in their tents. They may have had hammocks swung before the tent doors, but they had no neat frame dining-rooms in the rear of their tents, with water-pipes from the reservoir and a commodious kitchen range. I should take up a whole page of THE TIMES were I to write half the pleasant things that can be said about the tents. When the season is over, the tenters "Fold their tents like the Arabs, and silently steal away."

But to the Tabernacle and its preaching. On Saturday night Dr. Lee, of Virginia, preached a powerful sermon, and on Sunday morning Bishop Daggett, of the South, preached another. The Bishop's text was, "Behold the Lamb of God." It was a magnificent discourse, though, like all the others, excessively long.

Sunday was a great day at Sea Cliff. From the country in all directions poured in a train of wagons, buggies, and all other descriptions of vehicles, even hay-wagons. I looked for fire-engines, but there were none. The great building was crowded, morning, afternoon, and evening. In the afternoon Brother Inskip preached on sanctification. He is the leader, to a considerable extent, of that wing of the Methodists which looks toward the "higher life Christianity." While these brethren do not exactly, as I understand it, profess to be entirely without sin, yet they claim to walk on a much higher plane than ordinary Christians. By some people it is considered a mere hobby. By others it is looked upon as an essential growth in grace, which it is a sin to be without. Between the two views of the case, I leave it to the wise.

This morning Rev. Dr. Thomas, a returned missionary from India, preached, from Mark, xv., 16, a very powerful sermon, which was received with enthusiasm. The interest increases with each exercise.

Sea Cliff is delightful. There is no other camp-meeting where people have as many carnal privileges as here. From 5 in the morning till late in the moonlit evening bathers are bouncing into the still waters of the bay. Sailing and fishing parties are constantly going out, croquet and other harmless games are vigorously played. And the array of beauty and feminine loveliness at the hotel, in the tents and the cottages, is perfumed by the odor of religious exercise with which the place resounds from 6 in the morning till about 10:30 at night.

Sea Cliff is destined to become the most popular camp-meeting place in the United States.

THE RECENT POISONING CASES.

Elizabeth Batterslee, who was taken sick on Monday last at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, having the same symptoms as the other victims of the poisoning, did not show any improvement in her condition yesterday. It is believed by the physicians that she is also poisoned, and it is doubtful if she will recover. The report of Prof. Doremus is anxiously looked for, and it is said that there will be some startling developments made at the inquest.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN FOURTH AVENUE.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner Kessler in the case of Daniel McHugh, a subcontractor, of No. 444 East Seventy-eighth street, who was found dead in the bed of the Fourth avenue tunnel at Eighty-first street, on the 21st inst., William McCabe, the night watchman in the employ of A. W. Clyde & Co., testified that the place where the man fell was properly guarded. Officer James Gray, of the Twenty-third Precinct, testified to the finding of the body. The man appeared to have fallen from the bank. He had a cut on his head, and was lying near a piece of wood. The fall from the bank was about eighteen feet. The deceased must have fallen over a guy-rope. A sober man could have met with the same accident. Warren L. Holbrook testified that he examined the place shortly after the body was found, but did not see any indications of any person having fallen down the earth embankment. Margaret McHugh, widow of the deceased, testified that her husband left the house at 4:30 o'clock the day previous, and that he was perfectly sober. After deliberating about half an hour, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the railroad company.

KIOWAS AND COMANCHES BOLDER THAN EVER.

LONE WOLF STAMPEDES THE HORSES OF A CAVALRY COMPANY—ATTEMPT TO RUN OFF THE RESERVATION STOCK.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Gen. Meigs forwards to the Secretary of War extracts from the annual report of Capt. A. G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Sill, giving a description of the country south and west of Fort Sill, and of a march of four hundred miles by seven companies of cavalry. In speaking of Indians, the report says the Kiowas and Comanches have not reformed, whatever the statements of their agents, but, on the contrary, were never more daring than during the past year. They have constantly raided in Texas, murdering inhabitants and driving off cattle, and twice recently within a month have run off the stock from their agency or military reservation near the post. One night in June they made a dash for the corral gates opened to receive the night-police wagon, but receiving a volley from us, they approached the guard without and finding another guard within the corral, thus placing them between two fires, they beat a hasty retreat and have not since paid their respects.

Lone Wolf recently crossed the Indian reservation with the horses of a company of the Ninth Cavalry, which he succeeded in stampeding near Fort Griffin, Texas. Since then permission has been given to pursue raiding parties on the reservations, which will have a tendency to check such exploits hereafter.

A DIFFERENT VIEW PRESENTED BY MR. HAWORTH, THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENT.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner Smith has received a report from J. M. Haworth, of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, dated the 21st of July, in which he says:

"Since my last report the Indians whom I sent to the Comanche camps have returned, with information that twelve or thirteen chiefs were coming in with portions of their bands. Some of the others were disposed to remain in a hostile attitude. As yet I cannot give numbers, but presume the tribe will be divided, near half coming in. Of the Kiowas Napanat, the high priest, or chief medicine man, without whose sanctioning favor they do not like to go into war, came in two days ago to assure me of his continued friendship, and has taken his stand on the side of peace. I felt confident that such would be his course. Over 250 lodges of the Kiowas are now encamped on the side of peace, including all or nearly all the principal chiefs, Lone Wolf excepted, and it is claimed that he is now encamped almost alone, at some point near the Antelope Hills. So far as the Kiowas are concerned, I do not think the war will amount to much. If the Comanches who desire to remain peaceable and loyal to the Government come in, I believe all trouble of a general nature will yet be averted, unless some accident happens. We are still having many rumors and reports, but as yet nothing has been done on this reservation since the man was killed at the wood-choppers' camp, heretofore reported. We have a report of a fight in Texas, near Jacksboro', between Indians and rangers, in which the latter were whipped, two being killed. I cannot tell how true it may be. I have worked hard, and not left a stone unturned, and hope war may be averted, and believe it will be. I have not told them what course I thought the Washington Government would take, or given any promise to the guilty."

In forwarding this Enoch Hoag says: "In fact 250 lodges must include nearly the whole tribe of the Kiowas."

MURDERS BY KIOWAS AND COMANCHES NEAR FORT BASCOM.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Fort Union, New-Mexico says a band of fifty Kiowas and Comanche Indians killed five men near the mouth of Ute Creek, twenty miles south of Fort Bascom, on the 21st inst. No particulars of the affair have been received.

THE SITUATION AT MILL RIVER AGENCY—IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—W. H. Alderson, United States Indian Agent at the Mill River Agency at Fort Peck, Northern Montana, under date of July 1, in submitting his report for June to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs represents an excellent state of feeling as existing on the part of the Indians under his charge, who have, during the month just passed, to the number of 1,000 lodges, been encamped in the immediate vicinity of the agency. He says; "As this is the season of the year when they usually go to war with their enemies, I took opportunity at the last council to urge upon the chiefs and head men, for their own peace and safety, also their own pecuniary interests with the Government, to refrain from outfitting and encouraging war parties. They sincerely and honestly promised to follow my advice, without a dissenting voice. However, on the night of the 28th ult. a party numbering twenty-five young men stole away from the main camp under cover of the night, and started out on the war-path. It had no sooner become known, however, to the main camp, than a 'new soldier Lodge' was immediately formed, who proceeded at once to cut up and destroy all the lodges, comprising outfit and other property, belonging to those ungovernable and head-strong young warriors who on the night previous had so unceremoniously started out in great glee as a war party."

ATHLETIC GAMES.

A new society, describing itself as the "American Athletic Association," announced a series of athletic performances to take place yesterday at Schuetzen Park, Sixty-third street and First avenue. The association is comprised mainly of the fraternity described as "sports," and the patrons of yesterday's affairs were of the miscellaneous and not very select classes that come within that description. There appeared to be no organization at all, and but the faintest attempt was made to carry out a regular programme. There is not the pretense of a race-track at Schuetzen Park, and the first event—a race of 100 yards, (which was about two hours behind time)—was run over an up-and-down-hill stretch of ground of the most irregular kind. Everybody who liked exercised himself at raising weights and putting up dumb-bells, but the greater portion of the time was devoted to lager-beer and dancing.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER.

Mayor Havemeyer has positively refused to give his answer for publicity. He stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday, that he would not allow a copy to be made of it under any circumstances. "I will give it," said the Mayor, "when the Governor has rendered a decision, but not before." The reporter reminded him that Gov. Dix had stated that he had no objection to having the answer printed, but the Mayor replied that if the Governor so desired, he could present the document to the press, but for his part, he would not do so. The reason alleged for the Mayor's action is that the newspapers might make comments prejudicial to his defense, and affect public opinion before the Governor could have time to investigate the charges or give them the consideration required. It is said that Gov. Dix will arrive in this City to-day.

A STRANGE DEATH.

Yesterday evening the attention of Officer Doyle, of the Tenth Precinct Brooklyn Police, was directed to the offensive smell proceeding from the apartments at No. 503 Grand avenue, occupied by John Bond, a pedlar, sixty years old. Mr. Bond was last seen alive on Sunday night, and was apparently in good health. The officer burst open the door and found Bond lying dead on his bed. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Mr. Bond had lived alone for some years past, his wife being an inmate of an insane asylum in New-Jersey. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest.

CORONERS' CASES.

Dora Ascheimer, aged twenty-three years, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Ward's Island, committed suicide on Friday last by jumping overboard. Her body was found on Monday night.... Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest in the case of a daughter of a Mr. Hansen, a dealer in [illegible], who died from some unknown cause.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THEODORE TILTON ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

A NOVEL PROCEDURE—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT—LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Theodore Tilton was arrested shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday evening, on a warrant issued by Justice Thomas M. Riley charging him with publishing certain false and libelous statements concerning Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The warrant was issued on application of one Gaynor, who made two affidavits. The first charges that Mr. Tilton, on the the 20th of July, caused to be published the following scandalous and libelous writing, of, concerning, and against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to wit:

II. That for a period of about fifteen years, extending both before and after this marriage, an intimate friendship existed between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree, that in consequence thereof the subsequent dishonoring by Mr. Beecher of his friend's wife, was a crime of uncommon wrongfulness and perfidy.

III. That about nine years ago Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began, and thereafter continued, a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, for whose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration; visiting her from time to time for years, until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits; during which period, by many tokens and attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton; whereby after long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, accomplished the possession of her person; maintaining with her thenceforward during the period hereinafter stated, the relation called criminal intercourse; this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong—such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such violation of virtue and honor.

The second affidavit is similar in form to the first, except that the slanderous publication referred to is the card of Mr. Tilton published in yesterday's TIMES, alleging that the report of his cross-examination as published by the Investigating Committee was inaccurate. The arrest of Mr. Tilton was effected very quietly and without the knowledge of the inmates of his house. At the hour named above a carriage drove to Mr. Tilton's door containing the complainant and Officer Shaughnessy, of Justice Riley's court. The officer informed Mr. Tilton that he had a warrant for his arrest, and invited him to a seat in the carriage, as the Justice was waiting. Mr. Tilton did not seem particularly surprised at the information conveyed by the officer, but laughingly asked if he might write a letter to a friend with whom he had an appointment, which his engagement at court would prevent his keeping. When the letter was written Mr. Tilton walked to Justice Riley's court, in company with the officer. In the court-room when they arrived were Justice Riley, three editors of the paper that has been considered Mr. Tilton's "organ," and two others. Mr. Tilton asked the nature of the charges which had been preferred against him, and at the same time explained to the Justice that he was utterly ignorant of the forms of law. After looking at the affidavits he remarked that, as regarded the first one, containing extracts from his statement, that he had not caused its publication, but that he held himself responsible for their truth. The card he said he had written and caused to be published, but he was so ignorant of the forms of law that he did not know whether he ought to plead "guilty" or "not guilty." Judge Riley informed Mr. Tilton that he was charged with publishing false statements concerning Mr. Beecher, and that if he was willing to admit that the statements were false he should plead guilty. Mr. Tilton declared the statements to be true, and a plea of "not guilty" was entered on the record. In answer to the usual questions addressed by the Clerk of the court, Mr. Tilton answered that he was thirty-eight years of age, a native of the United States, and an editor by profession. After some conversation with Mr. Tilton and the complainant, Justice Riley set down the hearing of the case for 10 o'clock this morning, and informed the defendant that he would be required to give $2,500 bail for his appearance. Mr. Tilton was unrepresented by counsel, and had not come prepared to give bail. He however pledged his word of honor to appear at the appointed hour, and Judge Riley making no objection, he left the court-room in time to keep an appointment with Mr. Jas. M. Bates, at whose country residence, near Coney Island, Mr. Tilton spent the remainder of the evening. When the arrest of Mr. Tilton became known a great deal of curiosity was manifested to learn by whom it was caused. It has been known for some time that Mr. Tilton was anxious to have the matter get into the courts, and there were not a few who gave expression to the belief that Tilton caused his own arrest. By Mr. Tilton's friends this suggestion was indignantly scouted. The man, Gaynor, who made the affidavits upon which the warrant was issued, resides at No. 38 First place, Brooklyn. He is said to be a lawyer. He arrived from Boston about six months ago, and a short time back was connected as law reporter with the paper in Brooklyn which is managed by Mr. Tilton's self-proclaimed "friend," and which has been considered Mr. Tilton's organ. An "extra" was contemplated by the organ, and an elaborate account of the arrest and the proceedings in court was written. The "copy" was being set up when the proprietor of the paper heard of the matter. He took the copy from the printers' hands, and refused to permit the issue of an "extra." Mr. Tilton asserts that he never saw the man Gaynor before yesterday afternoon. His prosecution of Mr. Tilton is in accordance with law, but the person instituting the prosecution will have to furnish the list of witnesses whom he desires to have examined.

GEN. TRACY ON THE ARREST.

At 10:30 P. M. Gen. Tracy walked down the steps leading from the residence of Mr. Storrs, accompanied by a member of the committee. Just then the newsboys were shouting out at the top of their voice an extra edition of one of the Brooklyn evening journals, giving an account of Tilton's arrest. This was the first intimation Gen. Tracy or the committee had received of the matter. On being questioned as to who caused the arrest of Mr. Tilton, he replied that it was "the arrest of Tilton by himself," as neither the committee nor any member of Plymouth Church had anything to do with it. He remarked that the arrest was arranged by Mr. Tilton and his friends, for the purpose of making capital for the newspapers. In reply to the question as to whether this action would result in bringing the case before the courts, he said he did not think it would have that effect. How far Mr. Tilton might play that rôle he did not know, but he had no doubt whatever that there would be little difficulty in showing that the arrest was planned and executed by Mr. Tilton's friends, if not at his own suggestion. He said it would have no effect whatever upon the proceedings of the committee. On being asked if the evidence elicited before the committee during the evening was important, he said he did not know that it was, and declined to touch upon any subject connected with the investigation.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee met at the same place and hour as on the previous evenings. As early as 7:30 a lady accompanied by a gentleman were admitted by Mr. Storrs. The examination of the former was a prolonged one, lasting apparently during the entire session. On coming out at 10:30 P. M. the members of the committee refused all information as to their proceedings, save the statement that but one witness had been examined. On being informed of the arrest of Mr. Tilton several of the members smiled, but exhibited no signs of their approval or disapproval.

MR. MOULTON INVITED TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Moulton has been invited to appear before the committee this evening to produce the evidence in his possession bearing upon the case. It is not known, however, whether he will voluntarily come forward, and the committee are not vested with power to compel his attendance. The investigation has already brought out such a mass of conflicting evidence, that upon Mr. Moulton's testimony the main charges contained in Mr. Tilton's statement must stand or fall. Various speculations have been made respecting the nature of the evidence he has to place before the committee. Mr. Tilton believes that if he accepts the invitation he will confirm the principal statements made by him. There seems to be a good understanding existing between him and Mr. Moulton, they having had frequent interviews since the opening of the investigation. Should he appear before the committee this evening it is believed that Mr. Beecher will then come forward to make his defense. Mr. Moulton has maintained the strictest silence upon the subject up to the present, all attempts to induce him to disclose the nature of his knowlege of the case having failed, and there can be little doubt that whenever his testimony is given it will turn the scale on one side or the other.

A CASE OF CHOLERA MORBUS.

A notice was received at the Coroners' office yesterday, from Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer, of No. 799 Lexington avenue, in which he stated that Mary Morgan, aged thirty-five years, had died from what he supposed to be cholera, as all the symptoms indicated that disease. Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Shine, with Dr. James, proceeded to the late residence of Mrs. Morgan, at No. 320 East Fifty-sixth street, and made a post-mortem examination of the body, and in their opinion death was caused by cholera morbus. The testimony of Rosanna Morgan, mother-in-law of the deceased, was taken. She stated that the deceased was first taken ill on Sunday last, vomiting and purging, with cramps in her legs and toes. On Saturday the deceased was working very hard ironing. She ate green peas, salad, and beef steak, and drank lager beer for dinner. After that she drank a large quantity of ice-water. The witness was taken sick with similar symptoms on Saturday last.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SPANISH AND CUBAN EDITORS—THE AFFAIR TO BE DECIDED IN BELGIUM.

On the 15th inst., a person giving the name and address of Henry A. Riley, of No. 21 Park row, applied at Jefferson Market Police Court for a warrant for the arrest of Señor Don Juan Belledo De Luna, editor of the Cuban newspaper *La Independencia*, on the ground that that gentleman was about to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. The circumstances of the case, it will be remembered, were that Señor Luna, in his paper, wrote some very uncomplimentary notices reflecting on the character of Señor Don Jose Ferrer De Couto, editor of the Spanish newspaper *El Cronista*. De Couto retorted in scathing terms, and elicited from De Luna an insulting reply, which De Couto thought could only be wiped out with blood. Accordingly De Couto challenged the Cuban to mortal combat; the challenge was promptly accepted by the son of the "Ever Faithful Isle," and Canada was decided upon by the principals and their seconds as the ground upon which the duel was to be fought. The affair was brought to a different termination, however, by the appearance of Mr. Riley, who had De Luna arrested and brought before Justice Morgan, by whom he was held in $1,000 to keep the peace. The friends of De Luna publicly stated, at the time, that the arrest of that gentleman had been procured by the cowardly Spaniard, who feared to meet his adversary. In order to show that he was ready to meet his challenger, De Luna then challenged De Couto to meet him at a designated spot in Belgium, on a given day, in August. This plan was agreed to by both parties, and Señor De Couto sailed for Europe on Saturday last. Yesterday a lawyer—who did not give his name or address, but who is supposed to be Mr. Riley, who caused De Luna's arrest—appeared at the District Attorney's office and inquired particularly in reference to the laws prohibiting dueling. He stated that the Spaniard had already sailed for Belgium, and that the Cuban was about to follow and meet him in a few days. He therefore desired to be informed whether De Luna, who was under bonds to keep the peace, could not be arrested and prevented from going to Europe to fight a duel. He was informed by Chief Clerk Moses P. Clark, that Luna was only under bonds to keep the peace in the United States, and that he could not be prevented from going to Europe to fight a duel if he so desired. Mr. Clark, however, advised the gentleman to go before a Police magistrate and state the facts of the case, when the matter would be acted upon if it came within the jurisdiction of the court. The man of peace, after searching through a number of law books to find a precedent for the arrest of Luna, then departed, and will next be heard from—if at all—in the Police Courts. This proceeding seems to be beyond doubt but another effort of the friends of De Couto to detain the Cuban in this country, and thus prevent a hostile meeting.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

The political campaign is fairly open in New-Jersey, both parties having fixed upon the time for holding their conventions to nominate the successor to Gov. Parker, who retires in January of next year. The Republican State Committee has named Thursday, Aug. 27, and the Democracy, Tuesday, Sept. 15. The State Executive Committee of each party are holding frequent meetings, and it is understood both will issue an address to the voters, to be supplemented by the official declaration in the formal platforms of the conventions. The Republicans of New-Jersey cordially indorse the address of the National Committee, and are represented in that body by Ex-Gov. and present Congressman Marcus L. Ward, of Newark. The candidates are numerous on both sides, and although the apparent drift of the current is toward one of the prominent gentlemen, affairs may take such a turn that comparitively new men may be brought up. Several well-known residents, of the "highest respectability," are held as a sort of reserve corps, and it would not be singular if some of their names should at last be selected as that of the standard-bearers. The Republicans have a clear majority in the State upon a full vote, but have an internal feud in some of their strong counties, (Morris and Ocean, for instance,) which may seriously affect their prospects. The Democracy are also, however, far from harmonious, and the movement to bring Judge Bedle into the field is received with distrust by those who regard it as the work of a clique to advance personal interests, while others dislike to see the Judiciary of the State, heretofore held in high repute, brought into the political arena in a scramble for office. The Congressional tickets will be formed soon after the State ticket is made, and in some districts before the State conventions meet. The Fifth District Republicans, now represented by Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps, have called their convention at the Opera-house, in Paterson, on Wednesday, Aug. 12; and the Fourth District Democracy will meet the next day at Washington, in Warren County, to renominate Mr. Robert Hamilton, who is the "lone star" of the New-Jersey Democracy in the present House of Representatives. The Sixth District (Essex County) Convention will be held about the middle of September, and will nominate Mr. Marcus L. Ward, unless the Republicans of the State should nominate him for Governor. The First District will send a new man: the Second District will re-elect Mr. Dobbins, and in the Third District Mr. Clark stands a fair chance of being returned. This district is generally Democratic, but, with a united front for Mr. Clark and a divided Democracy, success is not impossible, especially as Mr. Clark has secured for the district a number of advantages from the Government. Mr. Scudder, who represents Hudson County, was elected by a Democratic division, of which there is another prospect. On the whole, the Republican outlook is favorable, and, with good nominations and earnest work, there is no good reason why they should not carry their State ticket and a majority of the Congressional delegation, and also secure the State Legislature, and the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Stockton.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

The Police of Jersey City have at last become convinced that a murder was committed there on Monday morning, and have begun to make some effort to ferret out the murderer. They keep their movements very secret, however, and while professing to have obtained a clue, refuse to divulge it. Capt. Benson and officer Rees, of the Fourth Precinct, went to Newark yesterday, and the latter took a man named Frank Wagner, alias "Sport," into custody on suspicion of being the murderer. The prisoner is said to be one of two men who drove by the station-house about five minutes after the shooting was heard. The latest theory of the murder is that McCann attempted to get on this wagon, either for the purpose of robbery or to secure a ride, and that the driver struck at him with his whip. McCann then grasped the whip, and the driver, in fear for his own safety, shot him. This is the Police theory, and is based on the fact that the murdered man had a whip grasped firmly in his hand when the body was found. That it is highly improbable is evident from the fact that McCann was shot in the back of the head, which would scarcely have been the case had he been climbing up on the wagon. Wagner, who is employed by a butcher named Wolters, in Centre Market, Newark, was arrested at his home, No. 128 Commerce street, by Detectives Smith and McManus, of Newark, and delivered to Officer Rees, who brought him to Jersey City and lodged him in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. He will have an examination in the First District Police Court this morning. McCann will be buried to-day from the residence of his sister, on Communipaw avenue. Branches Nos. 1 and 4 of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance will attend the funeral.

TERRIBLE FALL FROM A TRAPEZE.

At 11:30 o'clock last night, during a performance at the Arcade Theatre, Jersey City, the acrobat and trapeze performer, Charles Hanlon, fell, while swinging over the audience, a distance of twenty-five feet, and struck his right side on the corner of a table. He is very seriously, if not fatally, injured.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major Cyrus B. Comstock, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Zannini, Secretary of the Italian Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, and Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Prof. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, and Col. John W. Barlow, United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, N. Y., and Luis Polo De Bernabé, of the Spanish Legation, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Thomas H. Nelson, formerly United States Minister to Mexico; Col. M. V. Sheridan, of Gen. Sheridan's staff; Hon. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Judge E. C. Billings and Thomas J. Semmes, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Exquisite in Odor. "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is a reminiscence of the most enchanting odor of the fairest Summer flower. Sold by all druggists. The "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR" kills dandruff.—*Advertisement.*

ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, SOUR STOMACH, DIARRHEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, INCIDENT TO EITHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS, ARE CURED AT ONCE BY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. IT ALLAYS THE IRRITATION AND CALMS THE ACTION OF THE STOMACH, AND BEING PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, IS AN ACCEPTABLE REMEDY TO THE YOUNGEST IN THE FAMILY.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE KILLS IT.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

MINNESOTA AND THE GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES.
ROUSTABOUTS AND RIVER LIFE.
VOYAGING ON THE PACIFIC.
A GHOST OR A FRAUD?
THE PITTSBURG FLOODS.
MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.
MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.
FARMERS' SONS, BY ALEX. HYDE.
SELECTION OF SEED.
CULTURE OF THE FIG.

With the latest Telegraphic News up to the hour of going to press, full reviews of Financial and Commercial affairs, and special reports of Live Stock and Farm Produce Markets.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office, price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Don't Say Can't.—DR. GREGORY, No. 854 Broadway, has an ingenious, easy, and comfortable TRUSS that holds and cures rupture permanently. Descriptive pamphlets, 10 cents.

There is no Anodyne or Narcotic that will bring relief to the tortured victim of Neuralgia as surely as GILES' LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot No. 451 6th av.

To Annihilate all Household Insects, it is only necessary to use LYON'S INSECT POWDER.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

CHEESWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, July 27, EDWARD, son of Rev. James Cheeswright, of Bath, England.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 434 State st., on Wednesday, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

DEAZLEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 26, at Paterson, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, George S. McCarter, Mrs. SARAH R. DEAZLEY, aged 63 years.

Burial at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on Wednesday morning.

GASTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 27, after a short illness, WM. EDGAR, youngest child of William and Margaret A. Gaston, aged 1 year and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Wednesday, July 29, 1 o'clock, at the residence of the parents, No. 19 Stiles st., Elizabeth, N. J.

HEYWARD.—Drowned, at Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, July 27, WILLIE, only son of the late Gen. William C. Heyward, of Charleston, S. C., in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday from No. 335 West 34th st., at 2 P. M.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) and Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

HEWITT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, MARLOW T. HEWITT, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 113 Quincy st., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, 26th inst., SAMUEL, son of the late Samuel and Hannah S. Martin, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Joshua S. Martin, corner Monroe av. and Mary st., Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment Wednesday morning, by the 9:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

POND.—At North Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 28, ADDISON A., twin son of Addison A. and Mary E. Pond, aged 1 year and 28 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 30, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On Monday, July 27, HARRIET RUSSELL, aged 56 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jno. Watson, No. 178 East 88th st., this Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—At Yonkers, Monday, July 27, ROBERT STEPHENS, nephew of W. Gibson, New-York.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, School st., Yonkers, at 4:30 o'clock to-day. The members of Union Chapter, R. A. M., No. 180, and of Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, are also requested to attend. Cars leave 30th st. at 3 o'clock.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

SWASEY.—At New-Britain, Conn., July 26, AGNES, wife of E. P. Swasey, M. D., and daughter of Wm. B. Smyth, Esq., of New-York.

WHITLOCK.—On Monday, at 3 A. M., HATTIE BELL, daughter of Thaddeus J. and S. Hattie Whitlock, aged seven weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Lewis R. Davis, No. 54 West 35th st., New-York, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1874.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, An All-wise Providence has removed from us by death Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, who, for a period of over thirty years, in the varied relations of Clerk, Secretary, and President, served the company with a devotion to its interests which was as strong and unswerving as his own nature was pure and upright; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that such long and faithful services should be suitably acknowledged; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company, place on record our thorough appreciation of said services; that we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, and that while they mourn his departure as a kind husband and parent, we also mourn the loss of a true man and valued friend.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the minutes, and that a certified copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. JOHN STUART, OF NEWPORT, ME., in his book of "incidents," says:

I did not believe that Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines would cure consumption until I had taken three bottles each of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC. I was induced to do so by two others—Mr. George Ordway and Mr. Edgar Power, of Newport, Me.—both of whom, so their physicians and friends say, had consumption and were cured.

But to my own case. I had for over a year a distressing, dry, harsh cough, pronounced consumption. I became discouraged, lost in weight thirty or forty pounds, had no appetite, and had taken all kinds of medicines, excepting Dr. SCHENCK'S, without deriving any benefit. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS seemed to hit my case exactly. I thought I would try one package of each, and, as it seemed to relieve me, concluded to try again, and I know full well that it did all that was claimed for it. My cough did not stop immediately, but I raised freely. My appetite increased, as did my weight, and now, so far as consumption is concerned, I am a well man.

For the sake of humanity, I say to all who are in the condition I was, don't give up until you have tried SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS. JOHN STUART.

NEWPORT, Me., 1874.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the Author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VAN NOSTRAND'S
ECLECTIC
ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.
NO. 2, VOL. XI., AUGUST, NOW READY.
CONTENTS:

On the Mechanical Properties of Materials of Construction, and on Various Previously Unobserved Phenomena, noticed during Experimental Researches with a New Testing-machine, with Autographic Registry, by Prof. R. H. THURSTON, (Illustrated.) On Simplicity as the Essential Element of Safety and Efficiency in the Working of Railways, by Capt. HENRY WHATLEY TYLER; Compound vs. Single Cylinder; The Freeboard of Merchant Ships; River Embankments; Eastern Artisans; On Vaulting, by T. H. EAGLES; New and Economic Pumps; The Value of Superheated Blast in the Working of Blast Furnaces, translated from the German of Tunner, by H. ROCHOLL; Lightning Conductors; Life-saving Gear; Boiler Explosion at the Linthorpe Iron Works; Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries; On the Steam Boiler Explosion at the Keystone Mills, by W. BARNET LE VAN; European Railways—As They Appear to an American Engineer, by W. HOWARD WHITE, C. E.; An Erroneous Bridge Formula, by ERNST A. HARRIS, C. E., (Illustrated.) Paragraphs—Reports of Engineers' Societies, Engineering Structures, Iron and Steel Notes, Railway Notes, Book Notices, Miscellaneous.

TERMS: Published monthly at $5 per annum; single numbers, 50 cents.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray st. and No. 27 Warren st.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

A letter from Hong Kong, in the Cologne *Gazette*, gives a very favorable account of the present condition of that colony:

Some thirty years ago, says the correspondent, an English Amdiral reported that Hong Kong would be suitable for a naval station, as it has an excellent harbor, but that there is not room for many houses on the steep hill, rising 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. There is now, however, a considerable population on the island, including wealthy merchants of all nations; there are churches, schools, theatres, and all the luxuries of civilization. It appears from the official shipping reports for the past year that 2,327 vessels, including 1,579 steamers, entered the harbor. The number of Chinese junks which came to Kong Kong with provisions from the interior and took back rice, manufactured goods, &c., was 27,049; about 400,000 persons left Hong Kong in the year, and a nearly equal number arrived. The number of letters and newspapers dispatched during the year for Europe, India, Australia, and America was nearly 500,000, and the revenue of the Post Office was $180,000. The correspondent adds that some important news had arrived with regard to Corea. The Regent Li, who had married the late King's widow, and would not permit any traffic with Europeans, has been deposed by a revolution; the young King is said to be much more liberally disposed, and there is now some talk of opening a harbor for foreign trade. The Roman Catholic missionaries, who were persecuted under the former Government, expect much from the influence of the Queen's mother, who is herself a Catholic. The Corean Envoy arrived at Pekin the other day with tribute money; he had to go round by the Yellow Sea, so that the journey occupied him forty-five days, while if the new Government should permit a line of steamers to be established from Tientsin, it will be possible to go from Corea to Pekin in five days. The news of the Japanese expedition to Formosa has produced some excitement in Pekin, a portion of the island being inhabited by Chinese settlers, and some district mandarins being stationed there. A line drawn across the island from north to south is marked on the Chinese maps as the Chinese frontier, and troops have been dispatched from Pekin, apparently with the object of preventing the Japanese from landing in the island. Admiral Dupré, the Governor of Cochin China, has, just before completing his period of service, induced the Emperor of Annam to sign a treaty which is very advantageous to France. By this treaty three commercial centres are to be established in Tongking, each with a French Consul, and a garrison of 100 French soldiers. The whole of the empire is to be open to French traders, and no transit dues are to be charged for goods sent to the harbors from the southern provinces of China. In the event of disturbances arising, either at home or abroad, the Emperor of Annam is to apply to the French only for assistance. The attempts made by certain agitators in Pekin and Tientsin to excite the people against the foreigners have failed, thanks to the energetic conduct of the British Ambassador. Several ships of war were dispatched to the North, and this so alarmed the Chinese authorities that they at once suppressed the incendiary proclamations, pictures, &c., which had been circulated by the agitators in question.

CONVENTS.

THE STORY OF A GIRL SAID TO BE DETAINED IN A CHICAGO NUNNERY.

The Chicago *Times* in an article on convents says: "Undoubtedly there are people who still believe that the sun goes around the earth. There may also be a few who entertain a suspicion that the moon is made of green cheese. The Seven-day Adventists keep their trunks packed. Gentlemen in Indiana are of opinion that George H. Pendleton is still potential, and that the Democratic Party will carry the next Presidential election. But there is no disputing the fact that honest minds exist who hold, with horror, the idea that convents are prisons, in which persons may be immured against their own free will, or in defiance of the wishes of their parents if the persons be minors.

In the *Times* of yesterday was related, *for the sake of fairness*, the statement of a mother who asserted that she resided at No. 640 East Twelfth street, New York; that she sent her daughter two years ago as a pupil to the Academy of St. Francis Xavier, on Wabash avenue, Chicago; that the girl was then a Protestant, as her family is now. Meanwhile the girl became a Catholic, it appears, and when the mother arrived here a few days ago to take the young lady home, she was informed that her daughter had entered the novitiate as a postulant, seeking the veil; and when the afflicted mother expressed her dissatisfaction and a desire to reclaim the child from the convent and the church, the Superior said to her, if all the daughters obeyed the mothers there would be no sisters in the church. The mother threatened to see Bishop Foley in regard to the matter, whereat, it is alleged, the Superior hastily and discourteously bowed the indignant parent out, and immediately made an air-line to the Bishop's residence and posted that prelate so thoroughly that when the mother, who did not, we presume, attempt to run a race with the Superior, sent her name to the Bishop, a flunkey informed her that 'the Bishop was not in, although he was up stairs,' which was a curious and improbable message for the Bishop's flunkey to present.

As will be seen by this issue of the *Times*, there is a basis of fact for the mother's story, which was told with the excitement natural under so painful circumstances. But that the public may understand precisely the possibilities in all such cases, a brief summary of the rules which universally govern the admission of candidates for the cloister in the United States is given.

First, and always, egress and ingress is as easy as anywhere else. 'Nuns' may come and 'nuns' may go, and keep going it forever. In fact, there are not a half dozen real cloisters in the United States, and there is not one in Chicago. The religious live in ordinary houses, under uniform regulations as to meals and labor, prayer and sleep—a mild sort of community life, not hidden from the world, always open to inquiry, and secluded merely from passers-by on the high road. Every religious house is open to visitors, with no barrier except that of good manners, and every nook and corner may be minutely and daily examined. The idea of keeping any one in such places against her will is preposterous, and can only be the fiction of a morbid imagination.

Secondly, no young lady under majority is accepted as a postulant—a mere applicant for admission to the community life—without the explicit consent of her parents or guardian. This consent must be given in person or by writing, and is presentable to the Bishop instead of to the Superior of the house, ample security being thus furnished against misrepresentation.

Thirdly, no postulant over the legal age is accepted unless it is made manifest that there are no home duties which have a prior claim upon her service, whatever her personal preference may be; and it is necessary to establish that her parents are not sick or poor, and that her severance of filial relations will not inflict upon them serious or undue moral and temporal distress.

That these rules are no more than just will be readily agreed by those who have any knowledge of the consuming self-sacrifice which animates young women who seek the sum of existence in the abandonment of individuality, no less than by that smaller class which has seen or felt the anguish of parents or relatives in surrendering those dear to them into an eternal alienation. But the existence of such rules exposes the fallacy of the story quoted at the beginning of this article, and the romantic character of all narratives similar to it."

OLD MAIDS.

There was a time, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, when "old maids" were looked upon with an eye of pity, if not contempt, and it was thought that marriage alone gave women any claim to consideration. Of late years, however, there has been a change of opinion in this respect, and unmarried women not only rank as high in general estimation as their married sisters, but bid fair soon to surpass them. Nor is this to be wondered at. A very few years ago it was a rare sight to see a married woman dancing at any ball given in the London season, whereas now wives dance with greater pertinacity than their sisters or daughters, and balls are even given expressly for married women. The character of the British matron has, in fact, completely changed; instead of being grave and decorous, she has become a hopping, skipping creature, delighting every one by her grace and activity, but at the same time losing in weight, moral as well as physical, what she gains in enjoyment. In the meantime the spinster is rapidly rising—scorning flirtation, she leaves vain pursuits to the wife and mother. The Emperor of China has set a good example in the encouragement of spinsters. According to a Shanghai journal he has just decreed that special honors be paid to two old maids, one of whom lately died after a life of devotion to the memory of her betrothed, while the other, who is still living, declined in her youthful days to make a most tempting match, on the ground that she could not leave her home. Some few old ladies in England have an equal claim to recognition of their merits, and it would both elevate and appease them if they were in like manner rewarded.

A PREHISTORIC FLUTE.

From a paper sent in to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Ed. Piette, says *Galignani's Messenger*, it appears that our prehistoric forefathers were not only good proficients in drawing, engraving, and sculpture, but also accomplished musicians; in support of which view the author of the communication describes a neolithic flute made of bone found in the cavern of Gourdan, discovered by him in 1871 in the Haute-Garonne, and consisting of a succession of layers placed one upon the other, and respectively answering to the ages of the reindeer, polished flint, and bronze. That in which this prehistoric flute was found was composed of ashes and extinct embers containing flint implements, fragments of coarse pottery badly baked, and broken bones of the stag, the ox, and pig. The flint tools, though not polished, are, by their shape, quite characteristic of the neolithic times, and consist of spear-heads, chisels with transversal edges, scrapers, punches, knives, &c. The flute is pierced with two perfectly round holes, very carefully drilled. M. Piette thinks the shepherds of these bygone days did not generally make their musical instruments of bone, and used reeds or soft wood instead, which were much more [illegible] accounts for the disappearance of all traces of musical instruments except this solitary flute. It could only emit four sounds with its two holes. The art of music must, therefore, have been quite rudimentary in the Pyrenees at that time. Our author here remarks that before European civilization transformed the islands of the Pacific into so many centres of modern refinement, the flute with two holes was universally used by the natives. Capt. Cook found it at Otaheite, and attributed their monotonous songs to the circumstance of their being invariably accompanied by this instrument.

IMPENDING RAILROAD REVELATIONS.

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

It is understood that investigations are now being conducted in this city, on the part of the German bondholders, into the financial condition of what is known as the Vallejo system of railroads. Default, as our readers are aware, has already been made on several classes of its bonds. By the consent of the creditors, bonds to a large figure were issued to purchase the Donahue Railroad in Sonoma County, the steamers that connect with it, and for an extension. But the Sonoma Railroad and its connections have reverted to the original owner, and no extension worthy of the name was made. The question which is now being agitated is as to what became of the bonds issued for the purchase and extension, known generally as the income and extension bonds. Upon this point explanation has been urgently demanded at the hands of Mr. Latham, who, in conjunction with the late Wm. F. Rulofson and Mr. Rowald, figured extensively in the operations which culminated in the transfer of the Vallejo system to the present combination; and also of the Central Pacific people. If the Sonoma branch has not been acquired, and of course no extension made, there are some millions of bonds out for which the German investors have got no tangible security. If the purchase proposed was not made, one would suppose that the bonds issued for that purpose ought to have been canceled or destroyed. It is not possible that such a large amount of bonds could have disappeared without leaving any trace behind them.

It is said by the friends of the Central Pacific that they will attempt to clear their skirts by throwing all the blame upon Latham, Rulofson, and Rowald. But it is difficult for the ordinary observer to imagine how that can be done successfully. The general supposition is that at least the same care is observed in the purchase of railroads as in real estate. Indeed, it would not be straining a point to assume that a greater caution is practiced, seeing that the amounts involved are often gigantic. People do not buy real estate without knowing all about it, the obligations for which it has been pledged, the restrictions, if any, which lie upon it, and its connections in every shape. Especially is care always taken to discover whether there are any mortgages, real or pretended. It is not likely that any one, except of an abnormally litigious turn, would want to buy a law-suit, whether it came to him by way of a railroad or a fifty-vara lot.

But, so far as the Central Pacific is concerned, the question of the bonds, for which nothing can be shown in return, astounding though it be, is not by any means the main proposition. The larger interrogatory in relation to the deliberate policy of financial destruction which it has adopted toward the California Pacific will have to be answered some day. That road and its connections, if it had any sort of fair play, would now be paying interest on the money invested, though much more was expended than was at all necessary. But it has been, ever since its transfer, the step-child of the combination which now controls it. All the facts which can be gleaned in relation to it point unerringly to a determination to reduce its receipts. No one need search very long for the motives for such a line of action. The Central Pacific cannot afford to allow the Vallejo system to pass into any other hands. But if it can so depreciate the property that it can escape the payment of a large sum of money it would not be likely to stop at any obstacle that it may find in its path.

From whatever standpoint the subject is considered, there is reason to apprehend that revelations are about to be made that will not redound very greatly to the credit of California. It is true that it is not a wise policy nor sound reasoning to hold a whole community responsible for the doings of a few of its members—but it is the way of the world. The great financial fact for us ought to be the uniform honesty and uprightness of our merchants and business men.

A WATERLOO RELIC.

The Sussex (England) *Express* states that on Wednesday Dr. Harding, of Wadhurst, successfully extracted a French musket bullet from the hand of James Jenner, weighing over three quarters of an ounce, which was firmly imbedded in him at the battle of Waterloo. In spite of the inconvenience arising from the bullet during nearly sixty years, the man has worked uninterruptedly as an agricultural laborer in the parish, where he bears an excellent character. He is eighty years of age.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Tuesday) July 28, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick stores and tenements and plot of land 50 by 60, on the north-west corner of Carmine and Bedford streets, to John D. Wendel for $30,000.

William Kennelly, by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of W. C. Conner, Esq., Sheriff, sold all the right, title, and interest of George Gail, or Gale, in and to the lease for three years, at an annual ground rent of $300, of the lot and buildings, with the appurtenances, known as No. 312 West Forty-first street; L. A. Gould purchased the property for $1,050.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 156.3 feet east of Seventh avenue, to Aug. 3.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the four lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue, each 25 by 100.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of G. O. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 228 Pearl street, between Burling slip and Fletcher street, 23.7 by 101.10 by 23.9 by 99.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Alexander Melhado, Esq., Referee, of the 19 lots of land on the south-west corner of Flatbush avenue and Johnson avenue, East New-York, L. I.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, on the premises at Elizabeth, N. J., executor's sale of 600 lots of land, known as the property of the late John A. Wilson. Maps and excursion tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine street, New-York.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. Sinclair, Referee, Esq., of the house and lot on the north side of Fifty-first street, 406.3 feet east of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JULY 21.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 plot of land 50x60, and 3 three-story brick stores and tenements on n. w. corner of Carmine and Bedford sts.	$30,000

By William Kennelly.

Three years' ground rent, $300 per year, of lot and buildings, with appurtenances, No. 312 West 41st st., (all right, title, and interest of George Gail, or Gale)	$1,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 27.

Grand st., s. w. corner Elizabeth st., 47x50, house and lot	$6,750
Catharine st., e. s., part lot No. 293, map East Tremont, 30x168.5	300
Denman st., s. s., east half lot No. 185, map Melrose South, 25x100	1,075
Greenwich st., No. 763, e. s., 82 ft. s. of Bank st., 21x70x21x69.3	190
Mulberry st., No. 85, 25x100	13,000
53d st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x100.5	12,250
71st st., n. s., 173 ft. w. of Av. B, 75x102.2	7,500
78th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x102.2	16,500
112th st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11	6,500
Garden av., n. e. s., lot No. 82, map South Belmont	100
Grand av., n. e. corner Evelyn place, 100x125, West Farms	2,200
9th av., n. w. corner 47th st., 43x67.9x45.2x81.9	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—An eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, on easy terms; situate on high ground in first-class neighborhood; convenient to horse or steam cars. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE OF TWELVE acres on North Shore Staten Island; high ground, picturesque, and healthy.
J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Princeton, N. J.—A furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, within a short walk of both seminary and college; parents having sons to educate will find this a desirable opportunity to purchase. For terms and particulars, address Post Office Box No. 309, Princeton, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,

800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN

ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered; all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best.

THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 92 LEXINGTON AV.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at public auction on

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874,
at 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDERS OF ADMINISTRATORS,

the three-story brick house and lot, No. 92 Lexington av., between 26th and 27th sts.; lot 19.9x78 feet; house 19.9x about 40 feet; containing all the modern improvements; terms liberal and title indisputable. Maps and further particulars at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages.
Apply to Messrs. J. T. GITTINGS & CO., Bankers, Baltimore.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York,
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 27, 1874.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE BONDS of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company will be registered and released from registry at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. GEO. S. McKIERNAN, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums not less than $5,000 each, on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Englewood, Highland, or Tenafly.
QUACKENBOSS & BADIE, No. 58 Wall st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CANADIAN BANK of COMMERCE

As at 30th June, 1874.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation	$2,223,250 00
Deposits	7,409,174 52
Due to other banks	410,198 17
Total	$10,042,622 69
Capital paid up	6,000,000 00
Surplus profits or rest	1,800,000 00
Profit and loss, and interest accounts	115,682 09
Dividends unpaid	301,559 27
Total	$18,259,864 05

ASSETS.

Specie and legal tenders	$2,382,086 83
Government bonds	250,000 00
Notes and checks of other banks	528,197 26
Balances due from other banks	389,216 17
Total	$3,549,500 26
Loans and discounts	14,500,687 16
Real estate, bank premises, and furniture	209,776 63
Total	$18,259,864 05

W. N. ANDERSON,
GENERAL MANAGER.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, TORONTO, 30th June, 1874.

J. G. HARPER, J. H. GOADBY, Agents, No. 50 Wall st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
G. W. STANTON, JR., Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

ARE YOU INSURED? Office of the RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, Junction Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1874.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

LENOX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company maturing 1st August next will be paid on and after that date, by the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, at their office, No. 20 Nassau st.
H. S. McCOMB, President.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY—THIRD DIVIDEND.—An interim Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1874.
ALEX. J. KOCH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., July 22, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 10 A. M., on the 22d day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3. Pawtucket River, Rhode Island.
4. Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.
5. Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

For rip-rap granite:
1. Break-water at Hyannis, Mass.
2. Break-water at Block Island, Rhode Island.
3. Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.

For removing bowlders, Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts.

Specifications in regard to the works, and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.
G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING
PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bond paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.

(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)

50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x18 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
35 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW,
Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT,
Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ,
State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL,
Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PLATE GLASS
REQUIRED FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

DREDGING IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 13th day of August, 1874, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging, about 110,000 to 133,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or more contracts.

For information, apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 104 STATE ST.,
NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 A. M. on the 26th day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:
1. Stonington Harbor, Conn.
2. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
3. Norwalk River, Conn.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.
J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1874, as follows:
For altering building No. 125 Mercer st.
For erection of a building on lots Nos. 130 and 132 Amity st.
For building a steam fire-propeller.
For 15,000 feet of rubber hose, with Allen's patent couplings attached.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE CAPE Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PAVING WORTH ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. 6, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A thorough chamber-maid and waitress, Welsh; four years in last place; best reference; private family; City or country, where she will not be obliged to change directly; by good service wants to keep a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS OR NURSE.—By a Swedish girl; neat, clean, and good-looking; is a thorough waitress; fond of children; can assist with sewing; best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, quiet young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is an excellent waitress and understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, smart girl; or chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 33d st., in the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN; CAPABLE, willing, and obliging; has been taught to work from childhood, and can take entire charge of a house if required; City or country; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman who is a good plain cook; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an obliging, well-tempered girl; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, boning and larding; can get up all kinds of fancy side dishes, both English and French, creams and jellies; is a first-class pastry cook; either public or private; can give best references. Call at No. 127 West 27th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; is a good baker; can take charge of milk and butter, and would assist in the washing; is neat, willing, and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK — HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN girls; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a stout, active young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would take laundress' position; she is willing and obliging; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY CApable Norwegian girls, situations together in a family; one is a good plain cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work between them; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress, or Nurse and Chamber-maid.—By two very experienced girls, who lived ten years together in their last place; have superior references. Call at No. 69 6th av.; City or country.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing thoroughly her business; honesty coupled with sobriety, neatness with efficiency, are her references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, formerly No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—A VERY NICE FRENCH WOMAN, NOT long in the country; is a good family cook; willing to assist in washing; is sober, steady, trustworthy. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts, first floor.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands cooking in all its branches; is tidy, prompt, capable, and obliging; has good references; to go in country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has had fifteen year's practice; can furnish five year's best City references; can do all kinds of cooking; no exception. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 249 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman; good references; experienced. Call at No. 345 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs., front building, one pair of stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN THE country, as cook or general house work, or would take charge of a dairy; good reference. Call for two days at No. 20 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN AS superior cook; would do light washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 359 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; City or country; best references. Call for two days at No. 193 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, OR do the work of a small family; City or country. Call at No. 43 Spring st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, ACTIVE young girl, lately landed; can do plain cooking, nice washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl; speaks English well; is tidy, competent, and willing for general work, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can use a machine well; furnish five years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, with reference, to do general work, or cook, wash, and iron; is a good worker, honest and temperate; wants a steady place, City or country; can make bread, biscuits, &c., and understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, who speaks English and French, in a nice private family to see to children and make herself generally useful in house-work. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is a plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 337 West 26th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid, who can cut and fit, make dresses, and is a first-class hair-dresser; has two and four years' references. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid in a family where she could cultivate her talents; she is an excellent seamstress and an artistic hair-dresser; fifteen years' reference. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; also gentlemen's linens; has one year's reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 Sixth av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, perfectly understanding her business in all its details; she is highly recommended, and not afraid of work. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, formerly No. 405 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; most excellent laundress; does French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine linen, puffing, box-pleating, &c.; country or City; best City reference. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A STEADY, respectable Protestant young woman, who is kind and attentive to children and a good family seamstress, or will do the chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, of fine appearance; very neat, tidy, kind to children and all others; experienced in the care of young or growing children; excellent chamber-maid, or will make herself useful; very best City reference; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable young Protestant German girl to assist in the care of children, in sewing, or any light house-work; kind treatment and a good home more consideration than wages. Apply at Mrs. Worch's, No. 91 East Broadway, second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; would take care of an invalid lady; has several years' experience; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 146 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE highly posted as to her duties; she has alternately taken care of grown children and babies; is exceedingly neat and of good disposition. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby, or see to grown children; is accustomed to the care of children; the country preferred. Call at No. 121 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant; good City reference. Call on, or address No. 321 East 53d st. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, five weeks' old, as wet nurse; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant, or bring it up on the bottle if required; good plain sewer; City or country; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant nurse, with good City references. Seen at No. 1233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young German girl as nurse and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 303 East 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress; understands dress-making and fine hand-sewing; is neat and tidy, and can give the best of references for a good character; is willing to go out by the week or month. Call at No. 401 East 29th st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS dress-making; work by the day or week; or would take work home. Address Mrs. S., 142 East 115th st.

WASHING AND STARCHING DONE BY A respectable, responsible woman, who will also send home; 40 cents per dozen. Call at Mrs. Ryan's, No. 165 Chrystie st., top floor, front room.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, OF FIFTEEN years' City experience as superintendent and manager, desires an engagement. Address G. H. B., No. 33 Park row, Room No. 20.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN, AS first-class butler or waiter, having served best families here and in Europe; has best references; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a respectable man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; do all parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; is a first-class coachman; is willing and obliging; temperate habits; understands the business and all its branches; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 117 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT, steady young man; is willing and obliging; perfectly sober; understands all about horses, carriages, harness, &c.; has no objection to the country; has best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two day No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful good driver; is willing and obliging; four years' best City reference from last place. Call or address C. W., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a man, aged twenty-four years; lately landed, who can groom and drive horses well, do gardening, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, wait at table, &c.; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Scotchman as coachman and groom; experienced, stylish driver, and competent in everything appertaining thereto; will be found polite and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no family, Protestant, and well recommended by late employer. Call or address William, at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-nine years; no children; man is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener; greenhouse, &c.; also can milk, care cattle, care and drive horses; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress, and will do housework; will engage separate or together; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—BY A RESPECTAble married couple, Protestant; man first-class gardener; understands hot and cold graperies and vegetables of all kinds; wife cook or any work necessary; have eight years' references from last employer. Apply at No. 8 Clinton place.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE; sober and industrious; understands his business in all its branches; can show the highest testimonials from the best places in the United States, Germany, and France. Address W., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS ALL its branches; best recommendations can be given. Address William K., gardener, No. 876 Broadway, all week.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, intelligent, Swiss man; understands everything about horses and carriages; he would serve as groom or coachman, or in any way to make himself useful. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, nineteen years old, in the country; understands horses, and willing to make himself useful; good references. Call at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; has been in business for himself, and has lately resigned same; would like to meet with a nice family in want of waiter man; has good reference. Address for one week, James, Box No. 121 *Times* Office, or No. 222 Christie st.

WAITER.—BY A BELGIAN WAITER, SPEAKING most used languages, a first-class situation in a private family; his appearance and efficiency, with his unexceptionable references, make him a very desirable man. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITer, in a private family; best City references. Address No. 302 West 26th st., near 8th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WELL ACquainted with the keeping of white goods and waiting on customers in stock; moderate salary; also a lad sixteen to eighteen years of age to examine invoices in a department. Call between 8:30 and 10 A. M. on L. M. BATES & CO., Nos. 451 and 453 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE RETAIL LOOKing-glass and picture business; a young man of good education, pleasing address, thoroughly competent, and well trained in the business; rare opportunity for a man with the right qualifications. Address, giving age, experience, &c., PETTES & LEATHE, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl to take charge of two growing children, and to assist with sewing. Address W., Box No. 27, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDERSTAND the business thoroughly; single man preferred. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock, to RIDGELY & CO., No. 110 Worth st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of F. G. SMITH & CO., was dissolved July 1, 1874, by mutual consent. F. G. SMITH continues said business on his own account.
FREEBORN G. SMITH,
H. T. McCOUN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH SUFFICIENT CAPital to establish business, with two of the best ever invented self-binders for music and newspapers, patented lately. Address H. A. B., partner, Box No. 12[illegible] *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 1	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

STEAMER STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., for Glasgow and Belfast. Passengers will please be on board at 1 P. M.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin..........	$55	currency.
Steerage..........	$30	currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........	$33	

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Heliard..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez..........Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75..........Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 6	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 18
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 29	COLINA..........Sept. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 6	COLINA..........Aug. 18
VADERLAND.......Aug. 30	SWITZERLAND....Sept. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin..........$90 | Second cabin..........$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain..........Aug. 15, ——
Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M. | Canada..........Aug. 22, ——

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner..........Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Aug. 11.
HERDER, Capt. Fischer, Aug. 25.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG,

Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddoe..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........	$100 and $120
Second cabin..........	60
Steerage..........	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..........Aug. 12
CHINA..........Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, July 29.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........——
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Frederictown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PARTIES residing in Brooklyn who contemplate attending the entertainment of Manhattan Commandery, on THURSDAY, July 30, at Harlem Park, the 2:30, 3:15, and 4 o'clock boats from Fulton Ferry will stop at the foot of Grand st., New-York, and land them at the park.

Sir Knights, in fatigue uniform, will assemble at Masonic Temple, New-York, at 12 M. precisely.

By order of
W. A. BLANCK, Commander.

A. ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 27 East River, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMP CURE.

A PAPER ON HEALTH AND RECREATION.
By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.,

In Lippincott's Magazine for August, is a charming and instructive article, thoroughly adapted to this time of year. For sale by all periodical dealers. Single number, 35 cents. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

War Department, Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE hour from New-York, on Philadelphia Railroad, reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., New-York.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. WOOLF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Joseph S. Woolf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirtieth day of July, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the sixth day of July, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy8-1aw3wW*

NO. 4,826.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FALK and L. M. PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, before Edgar Ketchum, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses Falk and L. M. Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.

MICHAEL BONDY, Assignee,
jy22-1aw3wW* No. 143 Water street, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES, in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A.—WE HAVE ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE CARriages that we must sell before the 1st of August. We are moving our business to the factory, No 1,505 Broadway, and we have not the room for them; the best chance ever offered to obtain a good, honest carriage cheap.

JAMES S. KEAL, KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, near 44th st.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st.,
corner College place.

FOR SALE—PRIZE HERD JERSEY CATTLE.—Bull Bedford, two and a half years old, (registered No. 1,084,) $200; cows, imported Lady Anna, (No. 1,149,) $400; Daisy Second, (No. 2,784,) $250; heifer Lady Anna Third, (No. 2,804,) $150. The herd took gold medal prize. Also, bull calf, Second Bedford, $40. Apply to J. W. OWENS, Mr. Schieffelin's place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—Pony six years old, forty-four inches high; warranted sound and kind; free from all vice or trick; can be used by the most timid person; also wagon, harness, and side-saddle, all made to order; will sell very cheap. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE very low, consisting of fine harness, two fine light double harness, and a fine single harness, all new and made by first City maker. At No. 149 West 33d st.

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—EIGHT years old, quite fast: sixteen hands; sound and kind; or will trade for pony and phaeton.

S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN secure elegant rooms, with generous board, at one of the most beautiful places in Tarrytown. Address Lock Box Y.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Room on first floor, with private bath; also, other rooms, without board; references.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, first-class house and location, bath, &c., from $2. No. 216 East 10th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING permanent lodgings—say one or two rooms—in house occupied by a private family; location, 19th to 26th sts., between 4th and 6th avs. Address Post Office Box No. 4,987.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

Garden City, Long Island,

Will open for the reception of guests
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

This Hotel is handsomely located in the centre of a large Park, and is elegantly furnished and fitted throughout WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS of a first-class City Hotel. **Under experienced and superior management**—no pains nor expense will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of guests.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

Favorable terms made to families by the season.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

N. B.—Garden City is within forty minutes of Hunter's Point, via Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad, connecting with Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries. Ten trains daily each way, and convenient by rail to the Summer resorts of Rockaway, Babylon, and Fire Island.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN in any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.

JAMES BUNYAN,
Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

HIGHLAND HOUSE

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.

Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors,
Garrison's, N. Y.
Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

"LODER MANSION."

Fine suite of rooms to let for balance of the season; fifty minutes from City by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

LEBANON COTTAGE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDson, facing Newburg.—Bay, mountain, and water scenery combined; no mosquitoes or chills; few rooms with good board; on high ground; terms low. Particulars at No. 48 West 15th st.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, bathing, and fishing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; water, gas, &c. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A HOME FOR A SMALL FAMILY, WITH superior accommodations, (stable and carriage-room if desired,) in a private family, at a beautiful country place; lawn ample and well shaded; within one hour of City Hall, New-York; communications frequent; may be obtained by sending address, stating requirements, to A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office. References required and given.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCING July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peck, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.

Fare for the round trip, 60 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK.
LAST POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. WEEK
LAST POSITIVELY POSITIVELY WEEK
LAST POSITIVELY POSITIVELY WEEK
LAST POSITIVELY POSITIVELY WEEK
LAST LAST WEEK WEEK
LAST LAST WEEK WEEK
LAST LAST WEEK WEEK
LAST OF THE GREAT COMBINATION WEEK
LAST IN NEW-YORK. WEEK
LAST OPEN IN BOSTON, AUG 3. WEEK
LAST EVERY WEEK
LAST FEATURE OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON REPRODUCED. WEEK
LAST THIS CLOSING WEEK! WEEK
LAST AFTERNOON AND EVENING! WEEK
LAST ALL THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACES. WEEK
LAST ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES. WEEK
LAST ALL THE DARING JOCKEY RACES. WEEK
LAST ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES. WEEK
LAST ALL THE LILIPUTIAN RACES. WEEK
LAST ALL THE TRAINED-ANIMAL RACES. WEEK
LAST ALL THE GREAT GYMNASTIC ACTS WEEK
LAST AND WEEK
LAST DONNYBROOK FAIR WEEK
LAST AT EACH EXHIBITION. WEEK
LAST MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN. WEEK
LAST GRAND MENAGERIE WEEK
LAST OPEN DAILY AT 1:30 AND 7. WEEK
LAST PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8. WEEK
LAST BALLOON. WEEK
LAST Prof. W. H. DONALDSON'S Grand Bal- WEEK
LAST loon Ascension Friday afternoon, at the WEEK
LAST close of the regular performance, upon WEEK
LAST the GRAND RACE-COURSE. WEEK
LAST MR. C. N. PAYN, PEDESTRIAN, AC- WEEK
LAST CEPTING MR. BARNUM'S PROFFER FOR WEEK
LAST THE FREE USE OF THE WALKING WEEK
LAST COURSE INSIDE THE INNER INCLOS- WEEK
LAST URE OF THE HIPPODROME, WILL, AT WEEK
LAST 9 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY EVENING, WEEK
LAST COMMENCE HIS GREAT FEAT OF WEEK
LAST WALKING 115 MILES IN 24 HOURS. WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK LAST WEEK

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th.6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 30th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th..7:00 A. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 1st 10:00 A. M.	Friday, 31st........7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 2d........8:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 1st.....5:00 P. M.
	Sunday, 2d........5:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 28th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 30th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 31st.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 30th..3:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 1st....4:00 P. M.	Friday, 31st.....4:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be* sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs *to* let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

GENEVA AWARD.

A Lawyer familiar with the legal questions involved in the GENEVA AWARD, will take claims for collection on a small percentage; the best references given. Address LEX, Post Office Box No. 4,416.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, No. 4,031, for TEN SHARES of the NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, issued to George Dowd. A suitable reward will be given for its return to D. M. WILCOX, No. 591 Broadway, New-York, or to GEORGE DOWD, Madison, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The PRESS and the PUBLIC having indorsed Mr. GAYLER'S new play,
WITH THE TIDE,
and
Miss KATE MATHEW,
a great and pronounced success, and as "the best Summer entertainment ever given in the City,"
WITH THE TIDE
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
and on SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH, Miss SOPHIE MILES, and entire Company in the drama of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.	Production of the new sensation, entitled, THE DEAD WITNESS, and Sheldon's pantomime the FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY

Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT..........Directress
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN; or, CHAHUT DANCERS.
FORTY beautiful and bewitching ladies. FORTY.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Box-office open daily to secure seats.
MONDAY, Aug. 3—ALA. ALA. ALA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. Chas. R. Thorne, Manager

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new American extravaganza of
EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA!
Cast with a double company. Music original. Scenery all new. See programmes for songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 27,
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
LIMERICK BOY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows: On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
John H. Boynton, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus........$297,277 28
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
B. W. Brinkerhoff, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Having been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (chartered by Congress,) for the purpose of closing said institution, we request depositors in the New-York Branch to present their pass-books to us at the Banking-house, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York, as early as practicable, that the accounts may be verified.

J. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
Lee & Alvord, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-1aw6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT,
THOMAS JONES, } Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY,
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.
m20-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.
f18-1aw6mW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874.

EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-1aw6mW*

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented to the Board of Health yesterday the following interesting report on infantile mortality in this City during last week:

In the week ending on Saturday, the 25th inst., 873 deaths were reported in this City. In the previous week there were 790 reported, but 824 actually occurred. This correction shows that thirty-four of the deaths reported during the last week occurred before the close of the previous week, but were not reported until the last week, therefore 839 of the 873 reported deaths occurred during the week. There was no other marked increase of mortality last week and in the previous than that which physicians certified as acute diarrheal diseases of infants. The increase occurred in infants under two years of age. Upon a map of the City now submitted the places are marked where deaths occurred from any cause during the past week, and special symbols show where the deaths occurred from diarrheal diseases.

The mortality the past two weeks has remained quite steadily at an average of 115 deaths daily, or equivalent to a yearly death-rate of 44.12 per 1,000 inhabitants. The deaths of infants under two years of age constituted sixty per cent., or three-fifths of the total mortality, while over seventy per cent. of the infant deaths were charged to diarrheal diseases. There was a falling off in the number of deaths attributed to direct effects of heat and to diseases of the brain and nervous system. The mean temperature in the last week was one degree lower (74.8° Fahr.) than in the previous week, (75.9°,) and the atmosphere was much drier, the humidity last week being only 57-100 of saturation.

The excessive ratio of infant mortality, the increase of diphtheria—from twenty-four to thirty-one cases—and no increase in the total mortality of persons over five years of age, are marked characteristics of each of the past three weeks, On the third day of the present month only forty-eight deaths occurred in the City. It was the day of least mortality in several years. On the 15th inst. there were 144 deaths, possibly the largest number that will occur in any day in the year. There were three days in July, 1873, when more than 150 deaths occurred in this City. The infant mortality then, as at present, maintained its part in the increase.

During a period like the present, when the whole population over five years of age is enjoying a degree of healthfulness quite unusual for the season, the causes which combine to destroy infant life may be more clearly defined than in ordinary seasons. The first little group of infants that was swept off signally illustrated one of the chief sources of fatality among the badly housed and badly nourished. During the month of June a misguided woman, in the name of charity, gathered eight infants from mothers, and before the 8th of July seven of the eight perished. At the same time in other tenement-houses and throughout the least cleanly sections of the City infants rapidly sickened and have been daily dying from the causes which spring into activity in and about such tenements whenever a few weeks of continuous high temperature prevail. What these causes are may be more readily understood than described, for several factors are associated in producing the fatal result. But it is safe to say that the impurity of the atmosphere of the places where these children sicken and die so numerously must be charged with an equal share of the evil which continued Summer heat implies, and which faulty care and nourishment of infants also help to produce. Therefore it is desirable that all parents and caretakers of young infants should, under medical advice, test the saving value of the larger parks of the City, or of rural hills, and in their City homes enforce absolute cleanliness and constant ventilation.

HOW A FORTUNE WAS MADE AND LOST.

FIGHT OVER THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE OF AN EX-WALL STREET MILLIONAIRE.

The Dimmock mansion on Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J., is generally recognized as one of the most magnificent as well as costly private residences in the States. It was begun in 1871, or thereabouts, and cost Anthony W. Dimmock, the once well-known Wall street millionaire, between $400,000 and $500,000. His failure in 1872 left the house still unfinished and encumbered with mortgages. Recently the matter has been thrown into the hands of a Master in Chancery, who is taking testimony as to the rights and preferences of mortgagees and mechanics. Among those having large claims against this property is Mr. Purdy, a builder of this City. He did the interior wood-work, and has put in his bill at $50,000, and has taken a lien on the premises. Another New-Yorker, a Mr. Jacobus, holds a mortgage of $80,000 on the house, and the question of the priority of claim between him and Mr. Purdy promises to be a vexed one. Besides these two claimants is the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., which holds a mortgage of $10,000. The present owner of the equity is Dr. Rowan, of Philadelphia, who took the house at a nominal valuation of $350,000, exchanging for it various properties at nominal values. The mansion in question is of brown stone, is three stories in height, and is octagonal in shape. At the time it was commenced A. W. Dimmock, although but thirty-five or thirty-six years of age, was one of the lions of Wall street. At the age of nineteen he commenced business in this City in the banking-house of H. G. Maynard, and worked the first year for $250. In 1864-5 his business tact led him into speculation in gold, and so successful were his ventures that he withdrew from the house of Maynard and established the firm of "A. W. Dimmock & Co." He is said to have cleared $500,000 in one day during the rise of gold after the battle of Fredericksburg. In an evil hour he invested the greatest portion of a large fortune in the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Line, but through the withdrawal of Daniel Drew and others, who were in the "pool," the stock depreciated so rapidly that his losses in one day reached $1,500,000. By disposing of his vast estate at Tarrytown he settled with his creditors and began anew, but getting a controlling interest in the same line of steam-ships, followed by a long train of mishaps, irretrievably ruined him, and in 1872 he retired from Wall street. Previous to his last failure he purchased 360 acres of land in Elizabeth and erected thereon a large number of elegant villas, and finished by putting up the palatial residence mentioned, which, like the others, are in litigation among his numerous creditors.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Sanitary Inspector C. Y. Hammond reported that he had made a special inspection of Fulton Market and the large fish market adjoining, and found them in a cleanly condition. The fish and meat exposed for sale were of the best quality. There are thirty-one meat stalls, a few vegetable stalls, and some fish and oyster stalls. The fish market is washed out every day. The report was placed on file. On the 14th of July the board adopted an order directing the New-York Black Lead Works, at No. 172 Forsyth street, to discontinue their business of manufacturing stove polish, lubricants, &c. The company demurred to this order, and a hearing was had before Col. Hastings, as Referee for the board, and the order yesterday was reaffirmed by the board and ordered to be executed forthwith.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious disease reported for the two weeks ending 25th inst.:

Week ending July 18: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 55; measles, 33; diphtheria, 31; small-pox, 15; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

Week ending July 25: Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 29; measles, 22; diphtheria, 47; small-pox, 25; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

THE RESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ALLEN.

The disorganization in the District Attorney's office still continues. Assistant District Attorney Allen, whose rumored resignation in consequence of the unjust manner in which the business of the District Attorney's office was being conducted by Assistant District Attorney Lyon has already been published, arrived in the City yesterday, suffering considerably from illness. He spent a short time in his office, but transacted no business. Mr. Allen denies that he has sent in his resignation; and in answer to the question whether he intended to resign, displayed much reticence, saying that he preferred to say nothing on the subject until the return of District Attorney Phelps, who will probably arrive in the City on Monday next. It is a well-known fact, however, that Mr. Allen has repeatedly expressed his disapproval of the manner in which the District Attorney's office and Grand Jury room have been used by Mr. Lyon in the interest of his friends, and had decided on tendering his resignation in consequence. Whatever may be the cause of the trouble in the District Attorney's office, the fact remains that Mr. Allen has undoubtedly performed much valuable service in the department, and his resignation will be hailed with pleasure by the criminal classes of New-York, in the prosecution and punishment of whom he has taken an active part.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Commissioner Duryee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after this date no application for reappointment will be entertained from any person who may have resigned or been dismissed from the Police force.

The resolution was adopted, Commissioner Voorhis voting in the negative. On motion of Commissioner Voorhis, a committee of three members was appointed, to be entitled the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in lieu of the Committee on Station-houses and the Committee on Printing and Stationery, and Commissioners Voorhis, Disbecker, and Duryee were appointed such committee. Patrolman Lawrence Mahon, Fifth Precinct; Joseph Arthur, Nineteenth Precinct, and Wm. H. Tillson, Fifteenth Precinct, were dismissed the department. Thos. Burleigh and Lansing J. Lansing were appointed patrolmen, and appointed to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-third Precincts. James A. Driscoll and John Maher were notified to appear before the board for examination previous to being appointed patrolmen. James J. Wynne was appointed telegraph operator at a salary of $1,000 per annum. H. B. Stephens, foreman of the Nineteenth Ward street-sweepers, was dismissed on complaint of Michael Flynn, from whom, it is alleged, he took $5 to secure his appointment. The Chief of the Bureau of Elections was directed to advertise for proposals to furnish 250 ballot-boxes and locks for use during the approaching election. The board then adjourned until Friday without having acted upon the matter of filling the vacancy in the ranks of the Inspectors caused by the promotion of Inspector Walling to the position of Superintendent.

ALMOST A MURDER.

A SALOON KEEPER SHOOTS A CUSTOMER WHO DECLINES TO PAY FOR HIS DRINKS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hugh Gerraghty, of No. 518 West Twenty-ninth street; Thomas Hagan, and another man whose name is unknown, entered the liquor store of Bernard Jacobson, No. 29 Eleventh avenue. They were all slightly under the influence of liquor, and called for three drinks to make their condition worse. The proprietor was alone behind the bar, and served out the beer to them. After it was consumed Gerraghty told Jacobson to "hang them up," meaning thereby that he did not intend paying for the round just then. Jacobson objected, whereupon Gerraghty hurled a tumbler at him, which missed him, but shivered a pier glass into a thousand fragments. He was in the act of hurling a large lunch-bowl at the proprietor, when the latter, thinking his life in danger, snatched up a revolver and fired at Gerraghty. The ball entered the right side of his neck and passed right through, coming out at the back of the neck, within half an inch of the spinal chord. He had a miraculous escape, as a quarter of an inch on either side would probably have proved fatal. The pistol used by Jacobson was a seven-barreled Colt's navy revolver, fully a foot and a half long. Gerraghty had his wound dressed by a neighboring physician, and Officer Lambertson, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Jacobson, and brought all the parties to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Justice Murray. Gerraghty entered court smiling, being so much under the influence of liquor as not to realize the escape he had, or the nature of his wound. He declined to make any complaint against Jacobson, and the Judge seeing his condition, remanded the case to the station-house, in order to give Gerraghty and his friend time to get sober.

THE CITY'S LOCKS LITIGATION.

ONE OF JAMES H. INGERSOLL'S BANK DEPOSITS.

A man named Whiteman had a claim against the City amounting to $858 for locks furnished. Nearly a year since this claim was very diligently litigated, both on the part of the claimant and the City, on proceedings to obtain a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay the amount. Before a peremptory writ had been obtained, however, the Consolidation act was passed, making the claim one against the City, the enforcement of which must be by a suit at law, and not by mandamus. A suit was thereupon commenced, and having been referred, the referee reported in favor of plaintiff for $1,133 43, including interest. The case came before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas Chambers, yesterday, on a motion on behalf of plaintiff for an extra allowance. The motion was opposed on behalf of the City. The court, opposing counsel said, had no right to take into account anything but the case. The court had limited, by its ruling, the issues in the case to the simple question of payment. The Controller had in his possession a bill including the locks in suit, purporting to be receipted, and a warrant drawn for its payment and paid by the City, purporting to be indorsed by the secretary of the company who furnished them. When they came, on the part of the City, to prove these signatures, they were found to be forgeries, and that, of course, ended the defense. The whole case occupied but two very short sittings, involved no grave questions of law or fact, and was not such a difficult case as is contemplated by the code, in which an extra allowance should be made. Judge Larremore said he thought the referee's certificate should accompany the application, and took the papers, reserving his decision. In the course of the argument it was stated by counsel on behalf of the City that the forgeries discovered in this case came under the administration of affairs by James H. Ingersoll, now in State Prison, and that the warrant for payment of the claim had been deposited by him in the Bowery Bank.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment, who have been in camp at Long Branch for a week past, will visit this city to-day, and will be received by the Seventh Regiment. In consequence of the fire at the Armory of the latter regiment, on Saturday evening, they have been compelled to hire Irving Hall, where the entertainment of the Baltimoreans will take place. The visitors will arrive from Long Branch at 4:30 P.M. to-day, and will disembark at Pier No. 1, North River, where they will be received by the Seventh Regiment, and will be escorted through Broadway to the Union Square Plaza, where they will be reviewed by Gen. Shaler and staff. They will then be escorted to Irving Hall, where a bounteous collation will be provided. The Marylanders, accompanied by their hosts, will leave Irving Hall at 8 o'clock and march down Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, and through Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street and down Twenty-third street to the river, where they will embark on a special steamer. Arrangements have been made to give the Marylanders a reception which they will long remember; and the march down Twenty-third street will be enlivened by a handsome display of fireworks.

A WAIL FROM THE PERMIT BUREAU.

Mr. Wise, the Chief of the Permit Bureau, was in trouble yesterday. Under the new ordinance, passed over Mayor Havemeyer's veto, the fee for permits has been reduced from $10 to $1. The whole amount received at the office during the day was $6, while the expenses were over $27—a loss of $21. Mr. Wise informed the Mayor of the fact, but received no answer. The Mayor was not communicative. Mr. Wise then told the Mayor that the new rate established by the Common Council would result in a loss of $52,000 to the City annually; that the bureau had received $62,000 last year for about 8,800 permits, but that the revenue this year would not amount to over $9,000. The Mayor then replied that he would give the matter due consideration, but that where the income of the bureau was only $6, the expenses should not be at the rate of $27 a day.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Patrick Rowan, of No. 147 East Fourth street, in a fight with his aunt, Mrs. Ann Kalp, severely cut her in the face. Justice Sherwood yesterday committed the prisoner in default of $1,000 bail....Henry Heighman, charged with striking on the head with a pail Adam Hickman, of No. 201 East Twenty-third street, offered the complainant $20 to settle the case. The Justice refused to permit this, and held the accused for trial....Philip Knapp was held on a charge of stealing the watch of Charles Grims, of Eightieth street and the Boulevard....A colored woman, named Elizabeth Brown, was committed for stealing a quantity of bed clothing from the Ophthalmic Institute....Ellen Walsh, of No. 240 West Thirty-seventh street, was locked up for trial for stealing apparel, valued at $24, from a neighbor, Mrs. Elizabeth McKissy.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at their meeting yesterday morning, adopted the resolutions on the reorganization of the Bellevue Hospital Medical Department. The resolutions, which were first considered on Saturday last, limited the Medical Board to eighteen members, and divided them into three classes, the term of office of the first class to be three years, the term of the second class five years, and of the third class seven years. The general management and system of appointment to vacancies were also amended. The Atwood investigation has not yet been concluded by the Commissioners, and no further hearing of the case will be had by them until Friday.

THE NEW DOG-POUND.

The new dog-pound in the Eighteenth Ward Market was opened for the reception of dogs yesterday morning. One hundred and seventy-five animals in all were received from the official dog-catchers, who brought their captives to the pound in lots ranging from twenty to fifty, early in the morning, and came straggling in at intervals later in the day, with smaller lots. One of the catchers was severely bitten on the hand by one of the animals while delivering it to the pound master. The next execution takes place on Thursday morning.

A DISCHARGED COOK'S REVENGE.

Henry Beiner has been a cook in the employment of Ferdinand Welshofer, No. 113 West Twenty-third street, a restaurateur, for some time past. He was discharged about one week ago, and on Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock Patrick Fagan, a night watchman, caught him in the act of breaking a pane of glass in the front window of the restaurant. He at once arrested him, and at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Murray held him in $3,000 bail on a charge of attempt at burglary.

A LONG ISLAND OUTRAGE.

Annie Keyser, aged thirteen years, residing on Locust avenue, South Jamaica, while in company with a smaller sister picking blackberries, in a lot near their residence, yesterday morning, was approached from a thicket by a colored ruffian, who caught her by the throat, threw her down, and attempted to violate her person. The smaller girl's cries attracted the attention of some men in a lot near by, and upon their approach the scoundrel fled to the woods, leaving the girl lying senseless from the effects of the choking and fright. Pursuit was made, and late in the afternoon two colored men, named respectively Johnson and Lamck, were arrested upon suspicion and lodged in the cells at Jamaica. A Mr. Buckbee, of Jamaica, who was berrying in the outskirts of the village, was shot at by one of the pursuing parties, under the supposition that he was a colored man trying to hide in the thicket, but, fortunately, he was not hit.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

On the night of August 4, 1873, Capt. James Hardwin, of Fall River, Mass., was found dead at the corner of Greene and Spring streets, and an investigation showed that death had resulted from violence, received at the hands of some person at the time unknown. Capt. Williams proceeded to investigate the matter, and found that Hardwin, who was the captain of a steamer then lying at Jersey City, had been carousing during the night on which he met his death, with Jeremiah Fuller and Charles Coburn. Together they visited a number of disreputable houses, and Hardwin became very much intoxicated. At the corner of Greene and Spring streets a quarrel occurred between the men, and Fuller made a brutal assault upon Hardwin, knocking him down and beating him until he became senseless. Fuller then fled, and made his escape before the witnesses to the affray, gave an alarm. When the Police arrived, Hardwin was lying dead on the sidewalk. Search was made for Fuller, but he could not be found. Coburn, his companion, was arrested as an accessory to the murder, and several women who had seen the fracas, were also detained as witnesses. At the request of Capt. Williams the inquest was adjourned for some weeks, to enable the Police to find the alleged murderer, but as they did not succeed, the inquest was closed and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of Jeremiah Fuller, and that Chas. Coburn was an accessory to the murder. Coburn was sent to the Tombs, whence he was subsequently released on his own recognizance, to appear when called upon. The papers in the case were, in due course, placed before the Grand Jury, who, on Aug. 27, 1873, found an indictment against the fugitive Fuller for murder in the first degree. A warrant for his arrest was issued by Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court, then presiding at Oyer and Terminer, and was placed in the hands of Capt. Williams for execution. For months the Captain and several of his officers kept up a continuous search for the fugitive, but almost despaired of success. Yesterday morning, however, Capt. Williams received information to the effect that Fuller had returned to this City, and was at that time in a house of ill-fame. The Captain, accompanied by several officers, repaired to the house indicated with all haste. The Police surrounded the house, and a thorough search resulted in the discovery of Fuller in one of the upper rooms. He was arrested and locked up at the Prince street Police Station. During the afternoon Fuller was taken to the District Attorney's office, and committed to the Tombs to await trial for murder. Capt. Williams also arrested Coburn and several of the women who testified during the inquest, and they were committed to the House of Detention as witnesses.

THE SEPARATING OF ASHES AND GARBAGE.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, presented the following report on the subject of separating ashes from garbage:

The Sanitary Committee respectfully report, that on the 28th day of April, 1874, this board directed the enforcement of the ordinance requiring house-keepers to separate ashes and garbage. This action was taken at the request of the President of the Board of Police, who stated that the Street-cleaning Bureau was prepared to thoroughly perform its part by providing separate carts, &c. This board proceeded at once to issue notices to house-keepers, to the effect that the ordinance requiring house-keepers to separate the ashes and garbage would be enforced after a given date. Large numbers of people complied with the notice, and against those who did not suits were ordered to be commenced. How far the Bureau of Street-cleaning performed its part of the work is not known to the committee, but constant complaints are made by citizens that though they have purchased two vessels, and carefully separate the ashes and garbage, only one cart is provided, and this receives the contents of both vessels. They consequently severely censure the Board of Health for requiring them to obtain two garbage vessels, and separate the garbage from the ashes, when the cartman does not discriminate, but again mixes them in his cart. The proper care and disposition of house refuse has always been a matter of deep concern to this board. It has constantly recognized the fact that the air of the City, and especially that of the domiciles of the poor, is more liable to contamination from this source than any other. All the ordinances of the board relating to this material have aimed to secure its prompt removal from the house and from the City in the least offensive manner, and its proper utilization. In the execution of any plan for the care of garbage, that part which involves its removal from the premises and from the City must, under the present laws, be performed by the Bureau of Street Cleaning. Unfortunately for the reputation of this board, the community holds it responsible for the execution in all its details of the removal of garbage, and hence it happens that when the Bureau of Street Cleaning fails to perform its work properly the Board of Health receives the censure of the public. In the recent effort of the Bureau of Street-cleaning to improve its methods of work by the separation of the ashes and garbage this board, on application of the President of the Board of Police, undertook in good faith to inforce its ordinances, and thus perform its part of the duty. Considering the number of complaints which are daily made of the neglect of the cartmen to remove the ashes and garbage separately, it is a matter of interest and importance to this board to learn how far and how well the Bureau of Street-cleaning is performing its part of the contract. It is very unwise as well as unjust for the Board of Health to compel the people to be at the trouble and expense of separating the ashes and garbage, if the cartman is allowed to mix them again in the act of removal.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Police be and is hereby respectfully requested to inform this board what measures are now in course of execution for the removal of ashes and garbage separately, in what streets of the City the cartmen always remove the ashes and garbage in separate carts, and, in general, the success which has attended this effort to remove the ashes and garbage separately.

The report and appended resolution were adopted.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday for the purpose of taking action in regard to the proposition to curtail the hours of business at the Exchange during the month of August. The committee finally decided that it was not expedient at this moment to make any alterations in the present hours of business.

The following notice was posted at the Stock Exchange yesterday:

COMMITTEE ON SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

This committee recommend that the bonds of the State of Missouri, dated July 1, 1874, payable to bearer twenty years after date, in New-York, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, with coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, numbered 1 to 1,100, each for $1,000, issued under "An act to provide for the issue of funding bonds, for the purpose of paying the State indebtedness, maturing during the years 1874 and 1875, &c.," approved March 30, 1874, be placed on the regular list and called Missouri 6s Funding Bonds, due in 1894. Very respectfully,

EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman.

A remarkable ear of corn was received at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, from Messrs. Lehman Bros. of this City, which was raised on the plantation of Messrs. Lehman, Daer & Co., Montgomery, Ala. It is of mammoth proportions—10¾ inches in circumference—and has twenty-six rows of corn. It weighs about five pounds.

The new Erie Board of Directors are engaged in considering measures to reduce current expenses and effect other needed reforms.

A BOY CONVICT.

Alderman Richardson a few days ago visited the Penitentiary, at Crow Hill, Brooklyn, and there saw a little boy, eight years old, wearing the striped suit of a prisoner and mingling among the most debased of the convicts confined there. The boy's name was Stephen Markham. He had been committed by Justice Elliott as a "vagrant" and "an old offender." The poor boy's offense was simply that he had no one to take care of him. Alderman Richardson procured a writ of habeas corpus, and yesterday had the boy brought before Judge McCue in the City Court. On the facts of the case being made known to the court, Judge McCue discharged the boy, and commended Alderman Richardson for bringing the case before the public. The boy was then taken by Alderman Richardson to the Truant Home in New-York.

STREET PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.

Mrs. Cornelia L. Moore, of No. 16 West Seventeenth street, was shopping on Sixth avenue yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. She carried her purse in her hand, and James Smith, of No. 234 West Nineteenth street, seeing a chance of doing some business, snatched the purse from her hand, at the same time giving her a violent push against an adjacent lamp-post. The thief, however, did not get far with his spoil, as Officer McGoldrick caught him two blocks off. The purse contained only forty-inne cents. Smith was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

THEFT OF A CASE OF VELVETS.

At one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a case of velvets, valued at several thousand dollars, was stolen from the sidewalk in front of the store of Messrs. Arnold & Rothfeld, No. 53 Worth street. The case, which contained red, white, and blue velvets, was marked A. R. in a triangle, with the letter H. underneath, and numbered 227, and had just been delivered at the store in question, when some unknown thief backed a truck up to the sidewalk. In a trice the case was hoisted on the truck, and the thief drove off with his plunder and made his escape.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Heinebund, a thriving German vocal society, gave a Summer night's festival at Elm Park yesterday.

Colfax Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, gave a picnic and Summer night's festival at the Bellevue Garden yesterday.

The Aurora Kapital and several other German benevolent societies were jointly engaged in a Summer night's festival at the East River Park yesterday.

James Kelly, aged fifty-three, of No. 74 Third street, fell from an awning, at the corner of Cannon and Delancey streets, to the sidewalk, and sustained serious injuries.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by Dodworth's Band on the Lake at Central Park, to-day at 4 o'clock P. M.

Thomas Atkinson, aged twelve, of No. 521 First avenue, was drowned while bathing yesterday afternoon at the foot of East Thirty-second street. His body was not found.

No further information has been received relative to the fate of the steam-ship Guatemala, ashore on Watling's Island. The steamer City of Panama has been sent to her assistance.

The steam-ship Minnesota, for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out yesterday, 9,500 letters and 46 bags of papers, and the Goethe, for Hamburg, 23,230 letters and 25 bags of papers.

James Flanagan, aged thirteen, of No. 508 First avenue, fell overboard yesterday afternoon at the foot of East Thirty-seventh street. He was rescued from drowning and taken home.

James H. Morford, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Rail road, is to be appointed General Assistant Superintendent of Transportation of the Erie Railway.

Charles Rudolph was yesterday held to answer by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a door-knob from the house of Mr. Simon Rossman, of No. 296 Second avenue.

Morris Habchinsky, aged three and a half years, who fell from a shed in the yard of his parents' residence, No. 57 Bayard street, several days ago, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries received.

William Jenkins, who stabbed Thomas Maher, in Cherry street, night before last, was taken before Justice Wandell at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He was held over to await the result of Maher's injury.

The members of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society met yesterday afternoon, at No. 35 Beaver street, but transacted no business for want of a quorum. They decided to hold their next meeting on the 6th of August.

George Reed, aged twenty-one, of No. 178 Ludlow street, attempted to commit suicide, at an early hour yesterday morning, by stabbing himself in the right breast with a pocket-knife. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Foley, who assaulted Daniel Hennessey in a saloon in Rector street, on Monday evening, was brought before Justice Wandell at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon. He was remanded to await the result of Hennessey's wounds.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick McCabe was caught by Mr. William Magner, of the steam-ship Cortes, leaving the vessel with clothing and jewels of the value of $176. McCabe was committed by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, in default of bail.

The examination into the case of Charles H. Neil, who is charged with obtaining money under the false pretense of forwarding emigrants free of charge to Venezuela, was continued at the Mayor's Office yesterday. Mr. Neil has been notified to attend for examination.

Amelia Michelbacher, aged twenty-six, of No. 149 East Seventy-first street, was terribly burned about the body yesterday afternoon, by her clothes igniting from the fire in a range, in front of which she was standing at the time. Her injuries, it is believed, are of a fatal character.

The Pilot Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. A communication from Capt. Ness, of the United States steam-ship Arago, stated that an official report of the shoal discovered in the Swash Channel had been sent to Washington, the full particulars of which will be published in a few days.

Yesterday, there arrived from China and Japan, seventeen car loads of tea, which have been less than thirty-four days en route from Yokohama, viz: sixteen days seventeen hours and forty-five minutes from Yokohama to San Francisco, and less than fourteen days from the latter port to New-York by Overland Railroad. This is said to be the quickest time yet made between Japan and New-York.

The tower of St. Thomas' Church, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, is so near completion that the scaffolding, which still surrounds it, will be removed in a few days. The cost of the entire building, as now completed, is nearly $400,000, of which about $50,000 was for the tower. The latter is 202 feet in height, exclusive of the cross, and about thirty feet square, with a belfry fifty feet in height, and an octagonal lantern tower above.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Massey, President of the Fire Commissioners, denies that Thomas Whitford has been appointed Oil Inspector.

Michael H. Hannon, of Van Brunt, near Tremont street, while intoxicated fell down stairs at No. 174 Conover street, and fractured his skull, yesterday.

James Hartigan, aged thirty-eight, a hostler in the stable of P. Gossen, No. 766 Dean street, was kicked in the fore head by a horse, last evening, and had his skull fractured.

A private meeting of the Directors of the Equity Gas Company was held on Monday night, and it was decided to locate the company's works in the Eighteenth Ward.

Green and Edgerly, two of the burglars who robbed the country residence of Mr. Ridley, at Gravesend, were taken to Sing Sing yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Thorne.

James H. Sanders, a boy six years old, residing at No. 244 South Fourth street, swallowed a brass button about seven weeks ago. He died yesterday in excruciating agony.

The Kerosene Oil Bureau of the Fire Department will commence operations next week, and all applications for license must be made at the new office in Jay street, near Willoughby.

John Jones, a clerk in the grocery store of Charles E. Williams, corner of Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street, was held for trial by Judge Delmar, yesterday, for stealing $300 from his employer.

Charles Weiss, aged twenty-one, a member of what is known as the "Meeker avenue gang," was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary yesterday for assaulting Officer Wilderoter, of the Sixth Precinct.

The funeral services of Mr. John V. Harriott, Ex-President of the Firemens' Insurance Company, took place from the Hanson Place Baptist Church yesterday. The interment took place in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

William H. Powell, Thomas H. Mallon, Thos. J. Hogan, August Birsch, F. G. Trowbridge, and James Tomsey, clerks in the office of the Collector of Taxes, were yesterday transferred to the office of the Register of Arrears.

Valervan Weinberg was arrested yesterday for having set fire to his residence, No. 280 Fourth street, E. D., by Sergt. Brennan, of the Fifth Precinct. Weinberg, who is a cabinet-maker, about two weeks ago obtained an insurance of $960 on his furniture. The damage from the fire was $300. Fire Marshal Thorne will make an investigation.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Water Commissioners of Peekskill have entered into a contract with R. Buck & Co., of New-York, for the supply of pipe for furnishing the residents with water. The arrival of two canal-boats laden with pipe have encouraged the citizens to believe that the Commissioners are in earnest at last in the work.

Great preparations are being made for the series of Summer races which are to come off on the fair grounds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, at West White Plains, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons of the present week. Mr. Charles White, of Catskill, has hired the grounds, and offers purses amounting in the aggregate to about $4,000; and as he has been quite successful in the management of other enterprises of the kind, a lively time is expected. On Thursday there will be two races—one purse for 3 minute horses and another for 2:36 horses. Seventeen entries have been made in the 3 minute class and fifteen entries in the 2:36 class. Eighty-three entries have been made already for the three days' races.

NEW-JERSEY.

The tax rate of Newark has been fixed at $1 87 per $100.

The number of teachers employed in the public schools in Jersey City is 276, and the average expense for each scholar per annum is $6 82.

The difficulty between the City of Newark and the Newark and New-York Railroad Company ended yesterday in a victory for the city. When the railroad company found that the city authorities were determined to cut through the embankment at the street openings they set men to work to brace up the tracks, and now no danger is apprehended.

A man named Sullivan had his hand blown off in Jersey City, yesterday, by the explosion of a cartridge which he had picked up and was picking with a pin to ascertain what it contained.

A young man named Frank Brady was committed to the County Jail in Newark yesterday, for stealing a velvet cape valued at $75 from his sister. Edward McJohn was also arrested as an accomplice. The cape was sold to Ex-Aldeman Feller.

At a late hour Monday night, as a man named Sullivan was coming down the hill from Mount Pleasant Park, in Jersey City, he was attacked by a gang of ruffians, one of whom stabbed him in the cheek, laying the flesh open to the bone. Shortly afterward another man, whose name could not be ascertained, was attacked and severely beaten.

The amendments to the Constitution of New-Jersey, as adopted by the Legislature at its last session, has just been officially promulgated by the Governor, and are to be published in all the legal newspapers of the State for three months. They must be submitted to and approved by the next Legislature, and then must be finally ratified by a direct vote of the people before they become effective.

An organized band of young highwaymen have been operating on the outskirts of Paterson for the past week. The scene of their operations is the bridge above the Falls, and during the past few days several persons have been assaulted and robbed there. Among the victims were a Mrs. McWilliams, who was knocked down and robbed Saturday night. Another night an old man named William Hartfield was knocked senseless with a club, and robbed of thirty-one cents, all the money he had. The Police are making strennous efforts to capture the gang.

The annual Methodist Camp-meeting at Camp Tabor, near Denville, opened yesterday. A great many families had arrived on the grounds previous to yesterday, and every train yesterday was filled with passengers for Denville. There are about 1,000 people present, many of whom are transient visitors, and most of the cottages are occupied. The church meeting was formally opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with a sermon by Rev. H. A. Butts, of Drew Seminary. There will be religious services three times a day during the meeting, at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., and a general prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock A. M.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of Mr. Joseph M. Hill, Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, has rendered the following decision:

The petition in this case in involuntary bankruptcy, was filed on the 17th of January, 1874. The order to show cause was returnable on the 24th of January. On that day the debtor appeared and filed a denial in the usual form, and demanded a trial by the court, and an order was made referring it to a Commissioner to take the evidence. The Commissioner's report of the evidence was filed on the 6th of March, the matter was brought to hearing before the court, and, on the 18th of March a memorandum, signed by the initials of the Judge, was made by him on the petition, directing that an order of adjudication be entered. No such order was entered prior to June 22, 1874, probably for the reason that the petitioning creditors did not desire or procure such order to be entered. I am now asked to sign such an order, *nunc pro tunc*, as of the 18th of March. I do not see how this can be done. The test must be whether a formal order of adjudication has been entered. Until the entry of such formal order a discontinuance has always been allowed by this court to be entered if desired by the petitioning creditor. A direction that such order be entered, the order not having been prepared in form, is no more than the decision of the Judge. It is not a judgment, or an entry on the files of the court that the court adjudges thus and so. The form of an adjudication of bankruptcy on a creditor's petition is prescribed by form No. 58. Nothing else is an adjudication or an adjudging, and, therefore, the debtor in the present case remained, on the 22d of June, 1874, to "be adjudged a bankrupt," under the provisions of the act of 1874, that is, on such a petition as I have held, in the case of in re Scull, to be the necessary form of petition. The clerk will enter in the present case the like form of order with that directed in the case of Scull, if either party desires it. It is proper to say that there are two acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition. The direction for an order of adjudication was that it should be entered on the first act of bankruptcy alleged. That is an allegation that the debtor, on the 22d of November, 1873, (fifty-six days before the filing of the petition,) being a merchant, stopped payment of his commercial paper, and did not resume payment of it within a period of fourteen days. If the petitioner is to be proceeded with as to such first act of bankruptcy, it must conform to the act of 1874 by averring that the commercial paper was made or passed in the course of business of the debtor or as a merchant, and that he did not resume payment of it within a period of forty days. An amendment to that effect will be allowed for the amendment in regard to the number and amount of creditors. H. C. Lockwood for the petitioning creditors; J. D. Heyworth for the debtor.

Judge Blatchford also rendered decisions in the cases of James R. Keelar and Edward Wright, alleged to be bankrupts, which were disposed of in conformity with the decisions laid down in the Scull case. In the matter of the Tivoli Brewing Company, another alleged bankrupt, the petition was dismissed, because it alleged a suspension of commercial paper for only fourteen days, when forty days is the period required.

THE JOHNSON INQUEST.

Coroner Woltman held an investigation yesterday in the case of John Johnson, who died shortly after being struck in the head by John O'Halloran with his fist during a quarrel in the liquor store at No. 30 Baxter street on the night of July 21. Several witnesses who were in the store at the time of the fatal quarrel were examined. Their testimony was all corroborative. It appears that the prisoner and the deceased had some quarrel about religion the night previous. On the night of the 21st inst the deceased asked the prisoner to treat, but he refused, saying that he would not treat any man who would curse Father Burke or the Pope. O'Halloran denied that he did so, but Johnson insisted that he did the night previous. The quarrel was then renewed, and the deceased pushed Halloran down on a bench, when the latter struck him one blow in the head. Johnson fell to the floor, and died within a short time.

After hearing the medical testimony, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by cerebral hemorrhage, from a rupture of a vessel of the brain, which was diseased. They do not believe that the blow given by John O'Halloran was the cause of his death. Coroner Woltman held the prisoner in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE STAPLETON (STATEN ISLAND) YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the Stapleton Yacht Club will take place to-morrow. Sixteen boats have been entered, the following being their names and numbers:

First-class Sloops—Josephine, No. 1; Nautilus, No. 2; Elizabeth, No. 3; Monte, No. 4; Rover, No. 5; Queen, No. 6; E. B. Underhill, No. 7; Lily, No. 8; Maude, No. 9; Sappho, No. 10.

Second-class Sloops—Lindale, No. 11; Three Jacks, No. 12; Edith, No. 13; Signet, No. 14; Elizabeth, No. 15; W. S. Powers, No. 16.

The start will be from off the club-house at Stapleton, and the distance over the whole course is twenty-five miles. The first and second class club prizes will be solid silver goblets. The Commodore's and the Citizens' prizes will not be announced until the day of the race. A steam-boat will accompany the yachts over the course.

A FORCIBLE LEGAL ARGUMENT.

On the occasion of a private examination of parties proposed as sureties in a civil suit, in the New Court-house, yesterday, a lawyer named Conable, engaged on one side of the case, threw a large ink-stand at Justice Palmer, the opposing counsel. Beyond the ornamenting of counsel with ink no serious injury was the result, and the argument seeming to have been accepted as unanswerable, was not replied to, the proceedings going on thereafter peacefully to the end.

RESIGNATION OF A DOG-CATCHER.

The old maxim, that office-holders seldom die and never resign was contradicted yesterday by one of the appointees of Mayor Havemeyer. Mr. Thomas Welsh, the dog-catcher, whose beat extended over one-half of the Twenty-first Assembly District, sent the following brief epistle to the Mayor:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1874.

I tender my resignation of the office of dog catcher for the Twenty-first District, and crave your acceptance of the same. THOMAS WELSH.

VAN ETTEN OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

Louis M. Van Etten, the noted forger, whose arrest by Detectives Sampson and Farley, for a forgery committed in California in 1870, was chronicled in THE TIMES of yesterday, is now on his way to San Francisco in charge of Capt. Leer, Chief of the Detective Force of that city. Having signified his willingness to return to San Francisco and stand trial without further proceedings, he was delivered to Capt. Lees yesterday, and left last evening for the Pacific coast.

THE WINSHIP CASE.

Mr. Levi A. Fuller, Referee in the case of W. W. Burdick against Edwin K. Winship, the defaulting broker, rendered his decision yesterday on the motion to dismiss made on Thursday by defendant's counsel. Winship is a defaulter to the amount of $460,000, but the matter in which Mr. Fuller is Referee is a transaction in which the complainant, Mr. W. W. Burdick, claims to have advanced a sum of $9,300 to Winship to be specially invested. At the conclusion of the testimony for the complainant defendant's counsel, Mr. Howard Ellis, moved that the complaint be dismissed on each count separately, the charge not having been proved. Mr. Fuller has denied the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint, and will sit to hear the testimony for the defense on Friday next.

CREEDMOOR.

PRACTICE DAY—THE MATCH FOR THE KELLOGG BADGE—SERGT. A. ALLEN THE WINNER.

Yesterday was what is known as "practice day" at Creedmoor, Long Island, There was but one regular match, the third competition for the "Kellogg" badge, open only to members of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, First Lieut. Story commanding. There were twenty competitors. The contest opened at 11 A. M. at the 200-yard range. The weapons used were the regulation military rifles, two sighting and five scoring shots; position standing. The wind blew in gusts from the south-east, and sadly interfered with the shooting. On the completion of the scores at this range, the company moved back to the firing point at 500 yards distance. At this range any position was permitted. The badge was won on a remarkably small score by Sergt. Allen. In order to become absolute possessor he must win it at two distinct competitions hereafter. The following is the score:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total....	500 Yards.	Total....	G'd Tot'l.
Sergt. A. Allen, Jr.	2 2 2 2 3	11	3 0 3 0 4	10	21
Lieut. Story	2 3 2 2 2	11	2 0 2 0 4	8	19
Private J. M. Allen	2 2 0 0 3	7	4 3 0 0 2	9	16
Private C. A. Coffin	0 0 3 2 2	7	2 0 0 3 2	7	14
Private C. W. Dibble	2 3 0 3 2	10	0 0 0 0 2	2	12

The targets were occupied during the remainder of the day by the "teams" of the Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-ninth Regiments. The Twelfth Regiment "team" made the finest record. The regulation weapons were used, distances 200 and 500 yards, with two sighting and five scoring shots at each range. The following is the score of the best twelve shots at both ranges:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total....	500 Yards.	Total....	G'd Total..
Pri. W. S. Smith, Co. D	4 3 2 2 3	14	4 4 3 4 4	19	33
Private P. Doerle, Co. E	2 3 3 3 3	14	4 3 3 4 3	17	31
Private A. Wood, Co. D	3 6 3 3 4	16	3 4 2 3 3	15	31
Capt. H. B. Smith, Co. D	2 2 3 3 3	13	4 3 4 2 4	17	30
Capt. Banta, Veteran	3 2 2 2 2	11	3 3 4 4 3	17	28
Private W. G. Carson, Co. D	3 4 2 2 2	13	3 3 2 2 4	14	27
Capt. Brady, Co. C	3 4 2 2 3	14	4 3 2 0 4	13	27
Lieut. T. D. Rich, Co. C	2 3 2 2 2	11	4 3 4 2 2	15	26
Pri. C. B. Waterbury, Co. F	2 3 3 4 3	15	0 2 3 3 3	11	26
Adjt. W. H. Murphy	3 2 2 2 2	11	3 2 3 3 4	14	25
Sergt. J. Wood, Co. D	3 2 2 2 2	11	2 3 2 2 3	12	23
Sergt. W. C. Reddy, Co. D	2 0 0 3 3	8	4 3 2 2 3	14	22

The team of the Twenty-second Regiment scored ten shots at each range, instead of five. The scores were hardly up to the usual standard, which was partly owing to the fact that the cartridges used by them were Remington's, and over one-eighth of an inch shorter than those furnished by the State, and in some instances the charges in them would not carry the ball to the target. The following is the score of the best ten shots:

```
Name.                  Yards.                         G'd
                                               Total. T'l.
Sergt. Freeman, Co.E.  200..2 4 2 4 3 3 0 2 2 3—25
                       500..0 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4—30—55
Sergt. Magner, Co. F.. 200..0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3—20
                       500..3 3 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 3—31—51
Lieut. Waydell, Co. A. 200..2 4 3 2 0 2 3 2 2 2—20
                       500..3 3 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 3—31—51
Capt. Horsfall, Co. I.. 200..2 2 0 2 2 3 3 3 2 2—21
                       500..3 4 3 0 2 2 2 0 4 4—23—44
Sergt. Briggs, Co. K.. 200..2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2—22
                       500..0 3 4 3 3 3 0 0 3 0—29—41
Private Roux, Co.B.... 200..2 3 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2—23
                       500..4 0 3 2 3 6 0 2 2 2—18—41
Pri. Backer, Co. F.... 200..3 0 2 4 3 0 4 3 2 2—23
                       500..0 3 0 3 0 0 3 4 2 2—17—40
Private Moller, Co. A. 200..3 3 2 0 2 3 0 3 2 3—21
                       500..0 0 2 2 4 2 3 2 2 2—19—40
Corp. Lockwood, Co.D.  200..3 2 2 2 0 2 3 3 2 0—18
                       500..0 0 0 0 2 3 3 4 4 3—19—37
Pri. Borrman, Co. E... 200..2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2—20
                       500..2 0 0 0 2 0 4 4 0 2—12—32
```

The team of the Seventy-ninth Regiment observed the same conditions as the previous commands, excepting that seven shots were scored at each range, instead of five. There were twelve contestants. The best eight scores are appended:

```
Name.                     Yards.                   G'd
                                          Total, T'l.
Private Pyle, Co. F.......200..3 3 3 3 3 2 4—21
                          500..2 3 4 2 3 3 4—21—42
Lieut. Addison, Co. B.....200..3 2 3 2 2 2 2—16
                          500..3 3 4 4 3 3 3—23—39
Sergt. R. E. Malloy, Co. D..200..3 2 2 2 2 4 2—17
                          500..3 2 2 3 4 3 3—21—36
Sergt. Irwin, Co. D.......200..4 2 3 3 0 3 0—15
                          500..3 4 4 0 4 3 3—21—36
Capt. Ross, Co. D.........200..2 2 4 2 3 3 3—18
                          500..0 3 2 4 3 3 3—18—36
Capt. Clark, Co. E........200..3 3 2 2 2 3 2—17
                          500..4 0 4 3 2 2 3—18—35
Private Duke, Co. E.......200..3 2 3 2 3 2 3—18
                          500..3 3 3 0 0 3—14—32
Sergt. Vannett, Co. B.....200..2 2 2 2 3 3 2—16
                          500..3 3 0 2 0 4—15—31
```

[Advertisement.]

A SCANDAL OR CATARRH.—Both contemptible; which is the worst? Catarrh can be cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. PAIN PAINT removes physical pain instantly.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Goethe, for Hamburg.—Maj. Gen. T. P. Mott, Egyptian Army, Mrs. T. P. Mott, Frederick Herchenroder, Mrs. Emilie Herchenroder, Master Friedr. Wilh. Herchenroder, A. W. Gleason, Isaac Schonberg, Chas. Gunther, Henry Dreyfoos, Samuel Wolf, Fr. Emil Frankel, Mr. Johanning, C. O. Bassett, Mrs. Bertha Klamann, Mrs. Cath. Kuchler, Master Ernst von Maydell, Chas. F. Muller, Mrs. A. Tasch and infant, Mrs. Johanna Tasch, Miss Selma Tasch, Heinrich Lindenmayr, Mrs. Thekla Lindenmayr and infant, Miss Louise Lindenmayr, E. F. T. Stender, Mrs. Elise Stender, Miss Emma Stender, Frank Lederle, L. Newgast, H. L. Hinricksen, Theodor Terinde, George Jeckel, Mrs. Geo. Jeckel, Mrs Ida Berg, Hy. C. Miller, Mrs. Auguste Miller, M. Lindenthal, F. Goblet, Carl Schaper, Mrs. F. Struss, Miss Mary F. Cary, Friedrich Lange, Alois Langfelder, O. S. Lavendol, John Bitterman, Jacob Weber, John Olsen, Mrs. Bertha Mars, Miss Bertha Mars, Miss Marg. Englert.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—R. H. Evart Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, son, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Dormenil, Mr. Parker and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Snow and two sons, H. Webster, Mrs. Wilson, J. F. Webb, Mrs. Fowler and infant, P. Moran, Mrs. Eaton, five daughters, and maid, Mr. Taffe, Mr. Zuro, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, infant, and maid, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Guackmeyer, Mr. Irwin, D. R. Collier, Gen. Kiddoo, J. Woodward, A. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Hoatson, Mr. Talbot, Mrs. Leigh, Miss Leigh, J. D. Robinson, C. Johnstone, Mr. Sharpless, Mr. and Mrs. Whitely and five children, G. Lovett, Mr. Carpenter, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Howell, J. D. Howell, E. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, infant, and maid, H. Beach, L. B. Kellog, Miss A. Owen, L. S. White, J. C. White, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Otis and two daughters, H. Rothschild, Mr. Bartholomew, E. Furrer, E. B. Archbald, E. Fox, L. White, Mr. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Billings, H. A. Hill, H. D. Palmer, Mr. Hazelton, W. Henderson, Mr. Every, R. R. Harris, Mr. Coddington, M. Nelson, Mr. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Lessure, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Jaelin, Dion Boucicault, Mrs. Moffitt, two sons, and three daughters; Mrs. R. Tochaen, J. T. Coleman, A. W. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, six children, and three servants; Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and son, A. Fleming, J. McCreery, E. Thompson, J. W. Aitken, W. Anderson, A. C. Chambers, T. Radley, A. S. King, S. Levy, W. N. Coles, Mr. Brown, T. Brown, Mr. Morrell, Mrs. Woodbridge, Mr. Converse, O. Cleveland, Mrs. Washburn and son, Mrs. Raymond, J. Freedman, Mrs. Favre, Miss Roosevelt, R. Brown, Baron Senborn, wife, man and maid servant, Mr. Cotteman, L. Ulmann, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Rev. and Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, A. Friedman, Miss Friedman, Miss Baker, Mr. Crane, Mr. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, three children, and maid, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Hermans, E. C. Gardner, Miss Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. House, Mr. and Mrs. Brien, Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. C. L. B. Wilson, Mr. Greenough, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Robin and servant, Mr. Goddard, G. Breen, J. Lowenthal, Mr. Minkirch, Mr. and Mrs. Bare and daughter, Capt. Russell, W. H. Crossman, Miss Coles.

In steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre.—Romain Brugier, Eduard Scazzola, Civetta Giovani, Joseph Ughes, Edmond Broc, Mrs. Stéphanie Raphael, Julien Benoit, Mrs. Chérèse Carpentier, John Finnegan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohn and three children, Mrs. Marguerite Gautier and two children, Auguste Jameau, Prosper Lazard, Mr and Mrs. John Greleck and three children, Adolphe Vanhoorebeke, Adrien Mauperin, Miss Isabelle Mauperin, Miss Mathilde Mauperin, Amédée Vignot, Miss Marie Vignot, Henry Tacquart, Ch. G. Claybrook, Mrs. Suzanne Claybrook, Louis Germany, J. P. Vincent, Emile Martin, Louis Gregory, Mrs. Louise Gregory, Miss Fannie Gregory, Edward Sorin, Jules Colazé, Hidolas Hume, James Landreth, Pierre Dressen, Pierre Schabbé, J. Guétano, Louis Dalloz, Charles Gaulon, Auguste Lefevre, Adrien Chaussegros, Ferdinand Carisey, Ferdinand Veurohr, Josué Beltramani, François Monier, Miss Rose Monier, Auguste Boileau, Mrs. Lélie Boileau and two children.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. Swain and son, Mrs. Towle, Miss Towle, Miss Perrill, Mrs. Benedict, Dr. Anderson, Miss Adams, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Monell, Mr. Newton, Miss Robinson, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Tatnall, Mrs. Kellock, Miss Kellock, M. B. White, A. N. Whitney, J. B. C. Drew, D. G. Ambler, Mrs. Israel and child, R. W. Barkis, Mr. Murray, F. W. Daniels, N. E. Hoyt, A. Frost and wife, T. E. King, M. Cullman, Mrs. Coit and servant, Mrs. Alice Bonguin, Miss E. Bonguin, Miss Peabody and sister, Miss Curtis, Miss Salsbury, N. W. Curtis and wife, O. C. Branan, wife, and child, F. Chalfin, Master Curtis and servant, Master Dixon, Miss Murray, Miss Murdock, S. S. Boney, wife, and child, Mrs. P. J. Hubert, two children, and servant, Mr. Hammond, J. P. Tully, Mrs. McVeigh, Mrs. McCabe, W. B. Woodbridge, F. Aikright.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:53 | Sun Sets.....7.18 | Moon rises..8:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:43 | Gov. Island..8:32 | Hell Gate....9:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, July 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow, via Queenstown, Henderson Brothers; Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg, Kunhardt, Nachod & Kuhne; Minnesota, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Harald Haarfager, (Norw.,) Hilberg, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship St. Andrew's Castle, (Br.,) Gillies, London, Arch. Baxter & Co.

Barks Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Ballou, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Hugin, (Norw.,) Stark, Leer, (Holland,) Teteus & Beckmann; Nehemiah Gibson, Bradford, Sydney and Brisbane, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Eleanor, (Br.,) Jobson, London, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Manlius, (Br.,) Nichols, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Spring Bird, (Br.,) Hassell, Rio Grande do Sul, Peniston & Co.; Sarah and Emma, Carier, St. Cruz, (Cuba,) M. Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Phebe Medaro, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Hannah Coomer, Burgess, Cienfuegos, B. J. Wenberg; Mary S. Lunt, (Br.,) Simmons, Grenada, B. J. Wenberg; Western Queen, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., James Douglass & Co.; Myrover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; W. H. Keeney, Beers, Fernandina, Fla., Van Brunt & Brother; Mary Burdett, Tobin, Para, Burdett & Pond.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool July 18, and Queenstown, 19th, with mdse. and 195 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Bellard, Havre July 17, via Brest 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow July 15, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 5 cabin and 132 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. July 26, no lat., &c., passed schooner-rigged Belgian steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 25, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 25, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Ger.,) Hoeppner, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. June 23, lat. 46 35, lon. 25 40, spoke bark Fero, (Ital.,) from Dublin, for Montreal; July 6, lat. 42 33, lon. 47 57, pass a number of icebergs and much field ice; has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with light variable winds and fog.

Ship Brilliant, (Nor.,) Christensen, Newcastle, Eng., 42 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Enterprise II., (Dutch) Mulder, Boston July 21, in ballast to order.

Bark Victoria, (Ital.,) De Martino, Palermo 67 ds., with mdse. to Simon de Visser—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar July 4.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Britannia, (Ital.,) Cavali, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Maria, (Norw.,) Kjole, Havre 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. In lat. 45 lon. 51 31, passed a number of icebergs and much field ice.

Bark Ravensbourne, (of Hartlepool,) Unversagt, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Bark Serug, (Aust.,) Stuck, St. Vincent 27 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Winfield, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Viberd, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Brig Eliza, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Clarke, Cape Breton 20 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Kinne, Ross & Co.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Briggs, Mayaguez 14 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left in port bark Imperador (Br.,) for Baltimore, next day; brig Gem, for New-York, in 6 ds.

Brig Lena Thurlow, (of Portland,) Corbett, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. J. W. Scott, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to J. O. Ward & Co.

Schr. Eothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. S. Lawson, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Burns, Arnold, Powell Point, N. C., 3 ds.

Schr. Dexter, Hains, Virginia.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newburg, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Henry Bunnell, Finch, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. E. Valentine, Potter, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Eclipse, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Abraham Fuller, Wittenham, Virginia.

Schr. Althea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. Telegraph, (of Thomaston,) Priest, Aguadilla, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to E. Sanchez y Dolz. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. D. Williams, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Magellan, Hazelton, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Holway, Winants, Virginia.

Schr. E. A. Cheesebro, Robbins, Fall River.

Schr. D. A. Daboll, Rackett, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Witch Hazel, Green, Port Jefferson.

Schr. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Waterloo, Kent, Saco, with heading to W. Durkee.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.

Schr. H. E. Hallock, Providence.

Schr. Louisa Frances Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Riley, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Morrell, New-Haven.

Schr. Starlight, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Ella, Wilbur, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Smith, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tarry Not, Brookings, East Greenwich.

Schr. Emma M. Fox, Case, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willie Martin, Willard, Portland, with lumber to order.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Goethe, for Hamburg; Minnesota, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; ships Astronomer, for Liverpool; Ellen Austin, for San Francisco; barks M. E. Corning, for Liverpool; John Bunyan, for Havre.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Arr. steamers Lucille, from Wilmington; Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; schrs. Wm. Layton, from St. Martin's; J. B. Marshall, from Bowdoinham; Daisey E. Parkhurst, from Rockport; J. S. Barnes, from Somerset, Mass.

Cld. steamers Sea Gull, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C.; Blackstone, for Providence; Tagus, for New-York; Vineland, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; bark Furioso, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; schrs. D. F. Keeling, for Barbados; Edna Harwood, for Port Royal, S. C.; Western Star, for Boston; Belle Crowell, for Boston; George S. Tarbell, for do.

Sld. bark Octavia, for Pernambuco.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—Arr. steamer Worcester Heden, from Savannah; brig Isis, Anderson, from Hoboken; (she got off George's Island without damage;) schrs. M. E. Somers, Carter, from Port Caledonia, C. B.; E. C. Yates, Yates, from Philadelphia; Hannibal, Pendleton, from Port Johnson; Madagascar, Turner, from do.; Mary Baker, Thompson, from Azua. Below, schrs. M. E. Downer and Rebecca M. Smith, from Bath, bound in.

Cld. steamer William Lawrence, West, for Baltimore; bark Elliott Ritchie, Hallett, for Galveston; brig Belle Prescott, Waterhouse, for Portland; schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, for New-York.

Sld. steamer Samaria, for Liverpool. The steamer Lord Clive sld. last night.

The steamer Panther, from Philadelphia, for Newburyport, passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 11:55 A. M. to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia; brig Eugracia, from Cienfuegos; schr. Charmer, from Boston.

HAVANA, July 28.—The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

LEWES, Del., July 28.—The steam-ship Vaderland, from Antwerp, arr. here at 3 P. M. to-day.

Spoken off Henlopen yesterday, brig Eaglet, from St. Thomas, for New-York.

The barks Sam Shepherd and Golden West remain here as before.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 28.—Passed up brigs Chas. Dennis, from Bath; Wm. H. Parks, from Bangor; Sam'l Welsh, from Charlestown; Lewis Clark, from the West Indies; steamers Centipede, from Boston; Virginia, from Charleston.

Passed down steamer Lancaster, for Boston; schrs. Caroline J. Kinzie, for Boston; Mary Munroe, for Bangor.

Steamer Abbotsford, from Liverpool, passed up this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—Cld. steam-ships Tonawanda, for New-Orleans; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; Harrisburg, for Boston; bark Selentum, for Cork for orders; schrs. E. B. Wheaton, for Wilmington, D. C.; Richard Rhodes, for Washington, D. C.; Ashland, for do.; General Levi Harris, for Suffolk, Va.; Rose McDevitt, for Richmond; Reading Railroad No. 35, for Richmond; Florence and Lilian, for Commercial Point; S. L. Russell, for Lynn; Gustie Wilson, for do.; Horace Moodie, for Boston; Benjamin Reid, for do.; Jessie Wilson, for do.; Sarah Cullen, for Portsmouth.

Arr. steam-ships Vaderland, from Antwerp; C. W. Lord, from Savannah; Virginia, from Charleston; brigs Samuel Welsh, from Salt Bay; W. H. Parks, from Bangor; schrs. Mary G. Collins, from Kennebec River; D. L. Sturges, from New-Bedford; L. C. Wishart, from Providence; E. Y. Daniels, from Potomac River, and E. C. Sample, from Suffolk, Va.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—Arr. steam-ships Herman Livingston, from New-York, and Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schr. Ruth H. Baker, from Portland, and bark John L. Dimmock, from Havre, via Lewes, Del.

Cld. schrs. Paul Seavy, for Norwich, Conn., and Curtis Filton, for Bull River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 27.—Arr. brig Matilda, Salem, for Providence; schrs. W. E. Downey, Alexandria, for Boston; Wm. E. Leggett, Portland, Conn., for do.; Northern Light, Weehawken, for Salem; Iris, (Br.,) [illegible]

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 28.—Sld. for the United States, Paquete de Nova York [illegible] 27th, Limpio, Martha, and Rose S. Also arrived, [illegible] J. J. Marsh, Marianna Third, L. S. Newman, and T. C. Jones.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, [illegible] from New-York July 18, for Liverpool, arr. here at [illegible] o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

HAVING BEEN PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED, FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS, ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH REPUTATION SO LONG ENJOYED BY THE LATE FIRM. THIS THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE WANTS OF THEIR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS HAS ALREADY BEEN OPENED, AND OTHER ADDITIONS WILL FOLLOW AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, [illegible] RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.

[illegible] CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.